

CANADA

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EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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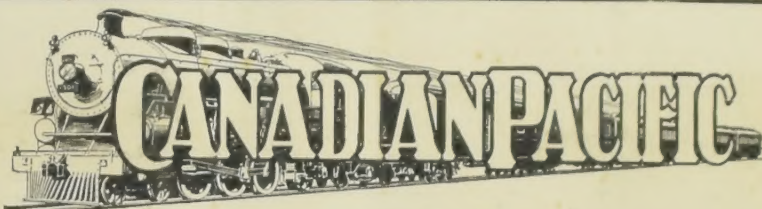
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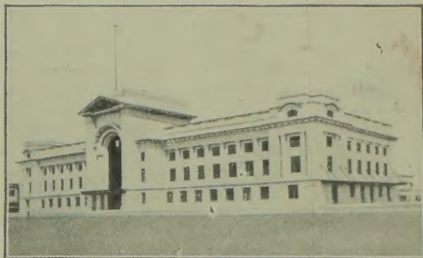
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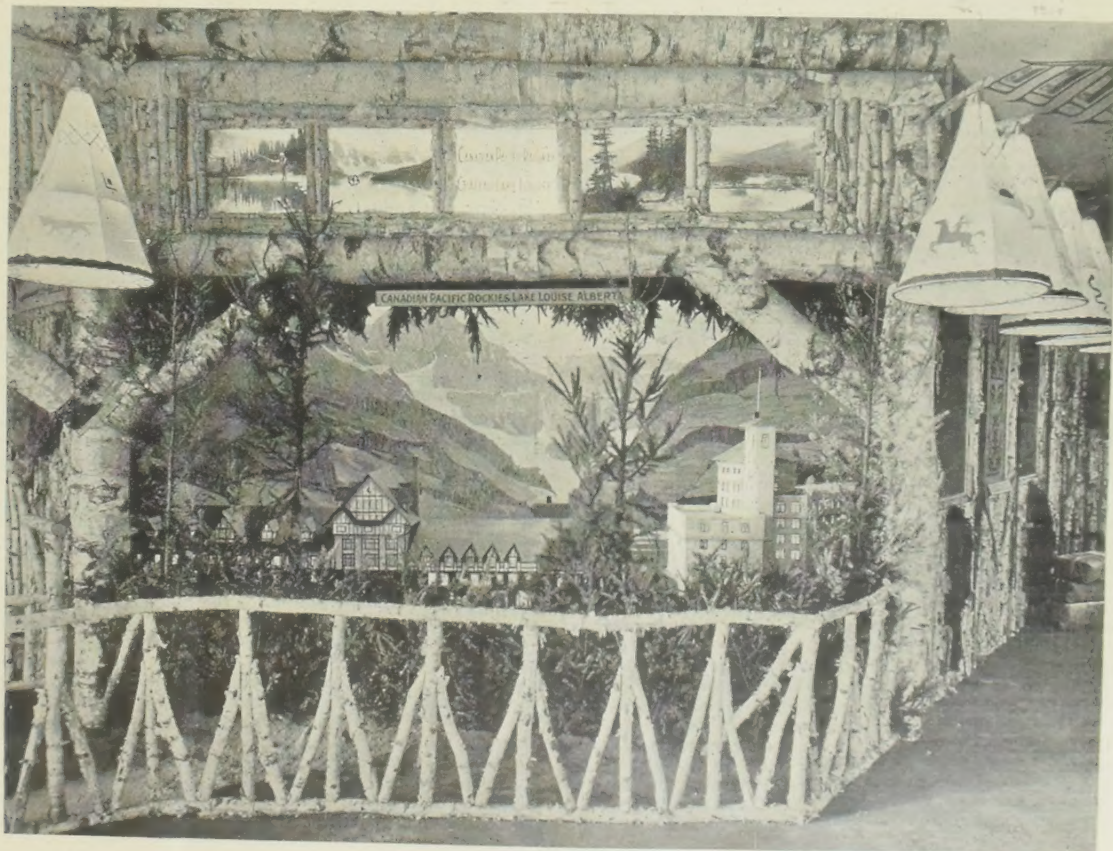
No. 769. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920. Vol. LX.

9^D WEEKLY

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The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

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INTERNATIONAL AND IMPERIAL PROBLEMS.

CANADA is represented by a competent trio, representing finance and business, as well as the Government, at the International Financial Conference which is taking place this week at Brussels. There the experts of the various nations of the world have under examination and discussion some of the chief legacies left behind by the war. In the spheres of both finance and business there is everywhere a lack of stability. Real progress towards national and international reconstruction will not be possible until a financial and commercial basis is established upon which can be reared a new edifice of national prosperity and world peace. In a general sense, the remedy for the present unhealthy state of affairs may be more or less obvious, but its application is by no means an easy matter. It may be hoped, however, that the Brussels Conference will at least result not only in pointing the way to a readjustment of the exchange situation throughout the world, but also in indicating to individual countries how they may best work out their own salvation and co-operate in bringing about a general restoration of credit and trade.

Considering similar problems relating to the British

Empire and its component parts, the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, meeting at Toronto, has passed a series of important resolutions which, if carried into effect by the Imperial and the Dominion Governments concerned, will have an important influence as stabilising factors. The discussions were marked by a breadth of outlook and a sane Imperialism which speak well for the representative character of the Congress.

The keynote of the Congress was a self-contained and self-sufficing Empire. One of the lessons taught by the war has been the desirability of making the Empire, as far as possible, independent of foreign countries for the supply of raw materials and foodstuffs in particular. With such commodities the Empire, thanks to the varied nature of its Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies, is richly endowed, and it only requires intelligent organisation and direction to develop these resources for the good of the people of the Empire as a whole. As an auxiliary to this end there is room for the creation of better machinery of the character urged by the speakers at the Congress—Imperial immigration, transport, telegraphs, Press, statistics, etc.

The Congress once more placed itself on record as being emphatically in favour of Imperial preference as a means towards such an ideal. How baseless is the charge often made, that, in supporting this policy, the Overseas Dominions are attempting to dictate to the Mother Country, is shown by Sir George Foster's declaration, that each of the British nations must adopt the fiscal policy which would best serve and advance its interests.

In an address to the Congress on "The Stabilisation of Inter-Empire Exchanges," Mr. John F. Darling broached the fruitful idea of an Empire currency, and outlined a scheme by which the proposal might be translated into practice with a minimum of delay or disturbance. The idea is not likely to be neglected, for as a means of facilitating and strengthening the economic relations of Empire it has undoubtedly great attractions. The implications of the scheme are of a radical nature, since it dispenses with that sheet-anchor of British economic theorists, a gold basis, but Mr. Darling is a director of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, and his responsible professional standing should serve to reassure conservative minds and secure serious consideration of a potent idea. Mr. Darling's suggestion that a conference should be called to consider the stabilisation of inter-Empire exchanges received the influential support of Sir Edmund Walker, the President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. At the same time the latter rightly pointed out the difficulties involved in the proposal to establish an Empire bank and to issue short-term bills of exchange against goods in transit, especially in view of Canada's proximity to and close financial relations with the United States.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

By-Election Victories.

Great interest was shown throughout Canada in the two Federal by-elections which were held last week. They were both brought about by Cabinet appointments, the Ministerial candidates involved being the Hon. R. W. Wigmore, the new Minister of Customs, in St. John-Albert, New Brunswick, and the Hon. F. B. McCurdy, the new Minister of Public Works, in Colchester, Nova Scotia. Both Ministers have been returned by large majorities.

While there was little doubt as to Mr. Wigmore's ability to retain his seat, Mr. McCurdy's position was much more complicated. With a soldier candidate as his opponent, he was faced with a strong combination of Liberals, Labourites, and farmers. These two victories are undoubtedly a signal triumph for the Meighen Government, and reply directly to the demand voiced in some quarters for an immediate general election.

Imperial Pressmen's Impressions.

The main body of delegates to the Imperial Press Conference returned to England last week after their comprehensive tour of Canada. On various occasions they have given expression to their impressions of the Dominion and its people. From these remarks and from a number of farewell messages contributed to the *Montreal Star*, it has been possible to find out in what way this representative

body of newspaper men from all over the Empire have been most struck by what they have seen.

Needless to say, they have been greatly impressed. They have marvelled at Canada's vast extent and untold potentialities; they have admired the splendid spirit which informs the whole nation; and they have expressed their appreciation of the warm-hearted hospitality with which they were received on every hand. They have found Canada indeed a home from home—a Britain overseas in the fullest and most intimate sense. "There is not one of us," said Lord Burnham, "who will go home with any doubt of the conditions and increasing development of the country," while one of the other leading members of the party was impressed by the fact that "it is as a great continent, and not as a country, that Canada ought to be thought of."

* * *

The Canadian People.

Beyond even the most wonderful sights they have seen—the boundless prairies, the giant mountains, the majestic lakes and rivers, and the big industrial undertakings—they have found the greatest thing in all Canada to be its people.

Constantly they have paid tribute to their energy, their vitality, their optimism, their self-reliance, their courage, their adaptability, their enterprise, and their capacity for splendid achievement, and not only those personal qualities but also their pride in their own country, the Motherland and the Empire.

* * *

Canada's Urgent Needs.

Canada, too, they found, is living not only for the present, but for the future. No facts were more strongly impressed upon them than the keen sense possessed by Canadians everywhere of the urgent need for settlers and capital alike from the Mother Country. These strongly-expressed desires met with a sympathetic response.

At the same time, there was a feeling on the part of some that Canada is not doing all that requires to be done in the way of advertising its needs in the Mother Country. When Canadians want capital for specific purposes, let them place their requirements directly before the British public, is the moral in the one direction; and in the other Lord Burnham has put forward a strong plea for the further organisation of the machinery for dealing with immigration. "If you do not prepare for larger immigration," he said, "I fear that you will have a deluge upon you of people who, instead of going, as you want them to do, to agricultural districts, will be hemmed up in large centres of population, such as Winnipeg."

* * *

West Indies and Canadian Universities.

A proposal to establish a Tropical Agricultural College at Trinidad has not met with general support, and without that it is not likely to be carried into effect. With a view to attaining the same object in a different way an interesting suggestion is made by a correspondent of the *Financial News*. It is that the West Indies, which have been unable to unite over the proposed college, should do so in the direction of encouraging the Canadian Universities "to extend tropical agricultural sections, with all necessary sub-sections (engineering, chemical, etc.)."

It is a well-deserved tribute to the comprehensive teaching of Canadian Universities, and points a way to still further useful co-operation between Canada and the West Indies.

* * *

Canadian Shipbuilding.

Last month was notable in the shipbuilding progress of Canada by the launch at Halifax of the largest steel steamship ever built in the Maritime Provinces, which, in the wooden sailing ship days, were famous the world over for their fast clippers. The vessel launched by the Halifax Shipyards Co., Ltd., which is closely affiliated with the new British Empire Steel Corporation, was the *Canadian Mariner*, a vessel of 8,100 dead weight tonnage, and three other vessels—two of 10,000 dead weight tons—are under construction in the yards.

Another significant event last month was the placing by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., of a large contract with a Vancouver shipyard to construct one of its famous *Princess* class of mail and passenger coasting steamships, which have hitherto been built on the Clyde.

Speaking at Vancouver the other day, the Dominion Minister of Marine—the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne—declared that Canada's ships were built at from \$25 to \$100 a ton lower than the American, and were much better built. Canada has now seventeen shipyards, he stated, adding that in a very short time ships operated by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and co-operating with the Government railways would be plying to the Orient from Vancouver. Since the impetus given to shipbuilding during the war Canada has taken third place among the shipbuilding nations, and there is plenty of evidence that on the Pacific Coast, in the St. Lawrence ports, and at its Atlantic ports this industry will eventually be established as one of the principal manufactures of the Dominion.

* * *

Canadian Export Trade.

The *Montreal Gazette* speaks with special weight on commercial matters, and is gravely concerned with the representation of Canadian trade interests in London. The *Gazette* maintains that "a shake up is required," and that a trade bureau should be established in London "capable of keeping the productive resources of the Dominion constantly before the British importer." There has been a great increase in the number of business men representing Canadian manufacturers in London since the Armistice, many of them being ex-soldiers who during their years of service on this side got a good insight into British business methods. These men would, we know, almost unanimously approve the stand taken by the *Montreal Gazette*. There is a very strong feeling that much greater activity should be shown in official circles with regard to Canadian export trade in manufactured goods. The argument used by our contemporary that "industrial conditions demand that everything possible be done to encourage and increase the export trade of Canada and to eliminate as far as possible the adverse balance which has replaced an export surplus," is conclusive. In the pages of *Canada* and of the *Canadian Export Pioneer* we have done everything possible to stimulate and encourage a world-wide export trade by Canada in those goods for which she has natural facilities and advantages in production.

We are strongly in favour of the establishment of a Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, as this seems the only way by which the mandarins at Ottawa can be brought to realise the golden opportunities which, for want of co-ordination of effort and official sympathy, have been so largely let slip. We hope that other influential organs in Canada will add their weight to the demands voiced by the *Montreal Gazette*.

* * *

Wild Buffaloes.

Some of the earlier romance of Western Canada is recalled by the announcement that a herd of wild buffalo has been discovered by a Government exploration party in the Far North. The existence of this herd has been asserted by Indians on more than one occasion, but it had never been authenticated. There are similar unconfirmed reports of further herds.

For many years it has been believed that the only buffaloes left in Canada were those preserved in the Government parks at Wainwright, and in the smaller zoological collections at Banff and in various parts of the Dominion. In the first-mentioned herd there are over 5,000 buffaloes, a considerable increase having taken place in the numbers during the past few years. In the United States there are over 3,000 still alive. These are changed conditions from the days when the buffaloes used to range the prairies in millions and contest their sovereignty with the Indians. Their senseless slaughter well nigh brought about their extinction. The discovery that some are still running wild reads like a return to Nature.

—* *—

Mr. J. A. Robb, the Canadian Liberal Whip, who has just returned from England, has stated (says a *Times* cablegram) that hundreds of thousands of pounds of British capital were ready for investment in Canada as soon as the exchange situation righted itself.

A fancy dress competition was held during the homeward voyage of the C.P.O.S. *Empress of Britain*, which arrived at Liverpool last week with the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference on board. The representative of Canada was among the prize-winners.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION, 1923.

Letter from Lords Sydenham and Blyth.

Lord Sydenham, chairman, and Lord Blyth, vice-chairman, of the British Empire League, in a long letter to the London Press, point out that the very day following the Armistice (November 12, 1918), the Committee of the League unanimously resolved to further the holding of an Exhibition of Imperial Industries in London at the earliest practicable date after the conclusion of Peace. When preliminaries had been sufficiently advanced, a luncheon was held at the British Empire Club, which was attended by official representatives from every part of our Empire, including the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia; the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, then Treasurer of New Zealand; as well as the five High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, all of whom urged the desirability of holding the proposed all-British Empire Exhibition.

In face of the unanimity of the representatives of the Empire in favour of an Exhibition of British products and manufactures, which would really be a commercial celebration of Peace, the Chairman wrote, on behalf of the Committee, to the President of the Board of Trade asking for the co-operation and financial assistance of his Majesty's Government, and the nomination of representatives to serve on a General Council for carrying out the project. His Majesty the King has graciously consented to be Patron, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is President; and, as has been announced, the Government has now decided to give the Exhibition all possible support, guaranteeing £100,000, subject to £500,000 being guaranteed by the commercial community. Already some of the principal banking, trading, and industrial concerns of the Empire have come forward as guarantors, and it is to be hoped that all the leading commercial houses will participate in the Guarantee Fund.

After negotiations a strong Executive Council and Administrative Committee have been formed, the following having been appointed as representatives of the British Empire League on both bodies:—Sir George McLaren Brown, Sir John Cockburn, Mr. W. Herbert Daw, and Col. Sir J. Norton-Griffiths, M.P., while the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the League have been elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. C. Freeman Murray, Secretary of the League, has been appointed Joint Hon. Secretary of the Guarantee Fund Committee of the Exhibition. The organisation having now been completed, there is every reason to believe that the Exhibition, which is to be held in 1923, will be a pronounced success.

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Canada will be represented at the International Council of Women's Conference at Christiania this month.

Delegates of the British Chambers of Commerce visited the Niagara Falls at the end of last week, being the guests of the local Board of Trade. Most of the delegates are to visit the mining district of Northern Ontario.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or 3s. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

COLSTON.—At Port Arthur, on September 18, the wife of Wm. Colston (née Beatrice McCain) a son.

HUNTER.—At Vancouver, B.C., on September 15, the wife of S. J. Hunter—a daughter.

IMRIE.—On September 8, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Imrie, 231, Jarvis Street, Toronto—a daughter (Kathleen Mary).

KUHR.—At Revelstoke, B.C., on September 18, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kuhr (née Jean Robertson, of Glasgow)—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LAURENCE-POCHIN.—On September 23, at St. John the Baptist's, Holland Road, Kensington, by the Rev. W. E. Terry, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Buck and the Rev. A. H. Howe Browne, Vicar, Jerrold de Lancey to Vera Vansittart Honchouse Pochin Pochin. (Indian and Canadian papers, please copy.)

MOTHERWELL-PHILLIPS.—At the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, on September 18, William Motherwell, Calgary, second son of the late John Motherwell and Mrs. Motherwell, Rawyards Office, Airdrie, to Eloise, eldest daughter of Dr. Phillips, late Medical Officer of Health, Winnipeg, 185, St. Clair Avenue, W., Toronto.

DEATHS.

FRASER.—On September 13, at nursing home, after short illness, John Fraser, eldest son of the late John Fraser, of Carnarvon, in his 73rd year (late residing at 71, Sedgemore Avenue, East Finchley, N.2.). (Provincial and Canadian papers, please copy.)

GRIEVE.—On September 22, at St. Michael, Robert Cecil Grieve, late Royal Newfoundland Regt., of St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 37.

ROBERTSON.—At Winnipeg, on August 16, William Dinwiddie Robertson, Writer to the Signet, aged 49 years, son of the late James Robertson, merchant, Leith.

IN MEMORIAM.

LOYD.—In proud and ever-loving memory of Alwyne Travers Loyd (Toots), Pilot Commander, The Bufts and Royal Flying Corps, killed in action flying in France on September 28, 1917, third and dearly-loved son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Loyd, of Lillesden, Hawkhurst, and grandson of the late Archbishop of Ontario. "We thank our God for every remembrance of him."

EMPIRE SHOOTING.

The Dominions and the Short Rifle.

Before Colonel Beckett (the Commandant of the Canadian rifle team) left this country for Canada he told me (says a correspondent of the *Morning Post*) that some changes would have to be made in the Bisley programme if Canada was to consider it worth while again to send a team to this country. Since his return home the matter has been considered by the Dominion Rifle Association, and I have received a message to the effect that the feeling there is by no means unanimous in favour of sending a team to Bisley next year, unless the National Rifle Association "make it worth our while." Each visit to Bisley costs the Canadians approximately £5,000. The Australians have to find a similar sum when their team comes over, and the British team which has gone to Australia has cost the National Rifle Association that figure. The Canadians did not disguise the disappointment they felt with this year's meeting. The entrance fees were too high and the prizes were too low. Further, the conditions governing the class of rifle to be used were calculated to destroy the interest in the meeting, since they were unnecessary. Their elimination, it was urged, would be generally popular. Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders, and South Africans, representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and many of the leading rifle shots at Bisley concur with the view that (with few exceptions) the present Service rifle (the short rifle) should be exclusively used at future meetings of the National Rifle Association, and that with the optional use of the aperture sight and the sling the contest for the "King's" should be taken back to the long ranges. This is imperatively necessary if the meeting of the N.R.A. is to continue to be an Imperial gathering of riflemen.

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BRITISH ART IN CANADA.

The Royal British Colonial Society of Artists.

The above Society has just shipped to Canada, at the invitation of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, an exhibition of over 200 works in painting, sculpture, etching, and architecture, which, though small as regards numbers, is representative of what is best in modern British art. The exhibition will go to both Winnipeg and Toronto.

As the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists is doing good work, it may be interesting to state how the Society came into being.

In 1886, on the invitation of a number of residents in Melbourne, Victoria, an important collection of pictures, sent from England by Sir Coutts Lindsay, was exhibited in that city under the management of Lord Buckinghamshire, and this initial attempt to exhibit British art in the Dominions Overseas led to the formation of a new Art Society under the title of the Anglo-Australian Society of Artists.

In 1904, in response to the interest shown in the exhibitions in various parts of the Empire, the Society, under the authorisation of the late King Edward VII., changed its title to that of the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists. The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., showed his sympathy with the movement by becoming the first Hon. President, while among its early Members were the late Lord Leighton, P.R.A., Sir E. J. Millais, P.R.A., Mr. G. F. Watts, and Mr. J. McNeil Whistler.

On August 31, 1909, the late King granted to the Society a Charter with the Royal Sign Manual, setting forth that:—"The objects of the Society are the uniting in one body Artists of the Empire for the advancement of the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, Etching, Engraving, Decoration and Architecture, and generally the encouragement of those Arts throughout the Dominions beyond the seas, and of bringing the Arts of the Dominions, States and Colonies under the notice of our subjects resident within the United Kingdom."

For this purpose it was that the Society organised the "War and Peace" Exhibition in 1918, when the President, Council, and Members of the Royal Academy of Arts generously placed their fine Galleries at the disposal of the Society, and work from all the great Dominions and States was shown upon the walls.

The present Exhibition, organised at the request of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, will be the third held in that City, and amongst the artists contributing work are Mr. J. J. Shannon, R.A., Mr. John Sargent, R.A., Sir W. Orpen, R.A., Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., the President, Mr. T. C. Goch, R.I., the Vice-President, Mr. G. P. Jacob-Hood, M.V.O., Mr. Alfred Drury, R.A., Mr. H. S. Tuke, R.A., Mr. Julius Olsson, R.A., President of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, etc.; and among the masters of the Art of Etching are Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E., Messrs. Herbert Dicksee, Claude Shepperson, Alfred Hartley, Malcolm Osborne, A.R.A., T. Austen Brown, A.R.S.A., with many other painters both in oil and water colour whose names are household words in the Art World.

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN.

VIII.—In Vancouver and Victoria—Our Return Journey Through British Columbia.

By "Canada's" Special Representative.

VANCOUVER, which we reached on August 25, is typical of the rapidity with which development is taking place in Canada. Only 34 years old, it has a population of 200,000, spread over a wide area on the shores of Burrard Inlet. Forty years ago the present Premier of British Columbia, the Hon. John Oliver, was an axeman in the woods which then stood on the site of the C.P.R.'s fine Hotel Vancouver, from the roof garden of which there is a wonderful bird's-eye view of the city of to-day, with, on the north, its striking background of mountains.

A great industrial and commercial centre, as well as the second most important port in Canada, it presents an impressive skyline as one faces it from the middle of the Inlet, with its high buildings piling up from the water front. Its streets are wide and well lighted, and it is full of life and the spirit of enterprise. Its future development is only a matter of time, conditioned principally by the growth of the shipping of the Pacific, to cope with which a scheme of harbour extension is already in hand. Vancouver is a great tourist centre, especially at a time when American holiday traffic to Europe is so restricted. In this respect it has numerous assets, such as Stanley Park, a natural forest reserve with some giant trees; English Bay, with its bathing beaches; and Capilano Canyon, outside North Vancouver, with its 200 ft. high suspension bridge.

British Columbia Industries.

In and around Vancouver we had an opportunity of seeing something of some representative British Columbia industries. First of all, we paid a visit to the lumber camp of the Capilano Timber Co., at the base of Crown Moun-

tain by train. The former was either frozen—the company makes its own ice—and placed in cold storage for distribution later on or canned ready for the world's market. The various operations of the last-mentioned process were fascinating to watch.

Later, we paid a visit to the plant of the British Columbia



STATION ROAD, DUNCAN, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Mills Timber and Trading Co., which, founded in 1865, before Vancouver came into existence, is one of the largest exporters of lumber in Canada. Its president and general manager, who conducted our party over the plant, is Mr. E. W. Hamber, formerly London manager of the Dominion Bank of Canada. The plant has a capacity of between 250,000 and 300,000 feet, board measure, per day. The company is proud of the fact that during the war it shipped the largest cargo of timbers cut and loaded on one vessel by any one mill on the Pacific coast, these containing over 4,000,000 ft., board measure. Among the various departments visited, the most interesting were the log deck, on to which the logs are rolled by steam "kickers," after which they are placed in position on the carriage by steam "turners," commonly called "niggers"; and the sawing shops, where the logs are "broken down" by circular saws 60 in. in diameter and sawn up by band saws, one of which is 72 ft. in circumference and moves round at a speed of from 9,000 to 10,000 ft. per minute.

During our stay at Vancouver we were entertained to tea at "High Croft," Major-General A. D. MacRae's home on Shaughnessy Heights, with its lovely gardens, and to dinner by the city, represented by Mayor Gale. Advantage was taken of the latter occasion to recognise the services rendered to the Press party by Mr. A. B. Calder, the representative of the president of the C.P.R.

Vancouver Island.

On August 27 we left by the C.P.R. *Princess Charlotte* for a two days' visit to Vancouver Island. The five hours' voyage is a very delightful one. After crossing the Gulf of Georgia, the steamer threads her way among a picturesque archipelago of many-sized islands, well covered with trees, and dotted with occasional houses. The Strait of San Juan de Fuca having been entered, Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, opens up.

The pleasing impression made by the first sight of Victoria—its harbour flanked by the fine Provincial Parliament Buildings, a veritable palace by day and a fairy spectacle at nightfall—is not belied by closer acquaintance. The city is well laid out, its shops are good and bright, and its residential section is particularly attractive. Founded in 1843, its population is about 60,000. Like Vancouver, it has an Oriental quarter which has always a fascination for visitors.

At Victoria we were given an official reception by the Lieut.-Governor (His Honour Col. E. G. Prior), a speech of notable eloquence being made at the dinner by the Attorney-General, the Hon. J. A. de B. Farris.

Vancouver Island, on the south end of which Victoria is situated, is some 300 miles long and 85 miles wide. It is largely covered with trees, and possesses some of the finest



EN ROUTE FROM VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA.

tain. Here we were shown the successive stages of operation. Several trees were felled, and the top was cut off a fine Douglas fir, some 300 ft. high, for the purpose of a spar tree. Not far away we saw one such tree being used to carry the cables for hauling the logs downhill to the cars, by means of a donkey engine. It was amazing to see the way in which every obstacle was swept aside. Before being taken on a logging train to see the logs unloaded into the water, we were given a real camp supper—presided over by Mr. G. G. Johnson, the manager—in the lumberjacks' dining-huts.

Next, under the supervision of Mr. A. L. Hager, president and general manager, we were taken over the plant of the Canadian Fishing Company. The company, which has been in operation for 52 years, has a fleet of 10 deep-sea fishing vessels, operating from Vancouver, and has twelve stations at different points of the coast of British Columbia for buying and handling of fresh fish, of which they deal with 30,000,000 lbs. annually. We saw salmon and halibut being unloaded from the boats. The latter was at once placed in ice and transferred to a refrigerator car for ship-

timber in the Province. Mixed farming and fruit farming are successfully engaged in in various parts of the island. Its scenery is peculiarly romantic, and is reminiscent in some parts of England, in others of the Scottish Highlands, and in others of Norway. Particularly wonderful was that passed during our 45-mile motor ride on the well-made Island Highway, over the Malahat Drive, into the Cowichan Valley. The road now climbs up hill to rocky eminences, from which there are enchanting views of inlet, peninsula or island and sea; now descends to the water's edge; and now passes through an Indian reserve or a British settler's farm.

Largely because of its physical resemblance to the Old Country and its equable climate, Vancouver Island has a strong attraction for British settlers. The "Englishness" which is the leading characteristic of Victoria is reflected in most of the settlements of the Island. This is specially true of Duncan, the centre of the Cowichan district, where we were entertained to a friendly luncheon, the tables being so arranged that the local residents were able to foregather with delegates from the part of the Empire from which they themselves had come. A feature of the gathering was the parade of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides—well-set-up lads and bright lasses of whom any parents and any community might well be proud.

On the previous day we had visited "Benvenuto," the

inhabitants, where we received a civic welcome in the brilliantly-illuminated park. Then we set out on our night journey, by the banks of the North Thompson, to the Rockies.

(To be continued.)

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN.

An Epilogue by the Only Lady Delegate from Overseas.

Two weeks at sea and fifty days on land

We, brothers all in cheery amity,

Have worked and laughed, made speeches out of hand,
And learned to love a people great and free.

We've stood together on the prairie wide;

We've watched the giants of the forest fall;

We've gone down mines, made ascents of hillsides;

By brass band led have entered Cobalt's hall.

We've seen the orchards in their fruitful wealth;

With elk and buffalo we've taken tea;

The red man gave us welcome—not by stealth—

And newsprint pulp revealed its mystery.

To hosts all generous, met from coast to coast;

To lands as fair as man may hope to see;

To trains, cars, ships that bore us post to post;

To all who helped us, each in his degree—

Hail and farewell. If words seem poor and weak,

Our hearts are full, and thanks we'd say once more

To those we shall in memory ever keep.

And bid them not good-bye, but—Au Revoir.

M. F. BILLINGTON.

EXPORT TRADE FROM B.C. PORTS.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries on Shortage of Facilities.

On his return from a tour of the Western Provinces, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, speaking of export trade from British Columbia, said:—

"I am of opinion that this is only in its infancy. In addition to the splendid C.P.R. fleet, the Dollard, Blue Funnel and other lines, the Government are at present running ships from Vancouver to Australia and New Zealand, and also to the United Kingdom. These ships so far have had no difficulty in obtaining large cargoes both ways. The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, which is the operating company, will put on a line to India on November 1, and have also under consideration running ships from B.C. ports to West Africa, to South America, and to the West Indies. The Government, when all their ships under construction on the Pacific coast are completed, will have sixteen ships in commission, of 120,000 net tonnage, and these ships will all be operated from B.C. ports. Some of these ships are oil burners, and a number of them are being equipped with refrigerator space.

"I had many delegations wait upon me when at the coast, and I was particularly impressed with a large delegation of lumber men, who convinced me by their statements that Canada was losing a large amount of export lumber business owing to the lack of ships and facilities. The first of these handicaps is now being overcome by the Government providing ships, and the question of a large lumber assembling wharf will have the immediate attention of the Government. I expect all the Pacific coast ports to show development, particularly the port of Vancouver. It will be, in my opinion, in the very near future, one of Canada's most important national ports."

VIMY MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The movement for the erection of a fraternal Protestant church at Lens as a memorial to the gallant Canadians who lost their lives on the Vimy Ridge is rapidly assuming proportions which promise ultimate success (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). A strong committee has been organized, with headquarters at Montreal, headed by Major-General Sir John Carson, Canon Shatford, and Brigadier-General J. G. Ross, while sub-committees have been established in many other centres throughout Canada.

Already considerable sums are promised in aid of the project, which aims at raising \$150,000 for the erection of a memorial Protestant church in Lens, for the use of Protestant people in that part of France, where the churches were levelled by Canadian shells during the German occupation. November 14 has been designated "Vimy Memorial Church Sunday," when collections will be taken in all Protestant churches throughout Canada in aid of the fund.

Two of the five bandits who robbed a lumber camp at Burrows, Manitoba, have been arrested while at dinner at Peesane, a small wayside station on the C.N.R.



CONFLUENCE OF NORTH AND SOUTH THOMPSON RIVERS, NEAR
KAMLOOPS,

With "St. Peter" and "St. Paul" in the background.

residence of Mr. R. P. Butchart, on Saanich Peninsula, and inspected its beautiful gardens—and also marvelled at the conjuring tricks of Signor Mallini!

Our "Great Divide."

It was with regret at the shortness of our stay that we left Victoria on the first stage of our return journey—the "Great Divide" of our tour, as Lord Burnham felicitously termed it in one of his speeches. Returning on board the *Princess Royal*, we sailed up the Narrows and entered Vancouver harbour as the sun was setting behind the trees of Stanley Park and lighting up the city.

Before leaving the Canadian National Railway station on False Creek we paid a regretful farewell, not only to some of our Australian and New Zealand confrères, who are returning by the Pacific, but also to Mr. John Nelson, of the *Vancouver World*, who, as one of the Canadian Press representatives, had accompanied us ever since we landed at Sydney, and whose capacity for leadership and genial presence had always inspired confidence and goodwill and engendered friendship.

Our journey on the C.N.R. on August 30, lay practically all the way parallel with the C.P.R. route, which we had followed during the night on our outward journey—past the city of New Westminster and up the picturesque valleys of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, with their rushing waters and eddying currents, broken by jagged rocks and hemmed in by steep precipices.

Halting at Tranquille, at the end of Kamloops Lake, we motored past the sanatorium, where a large number of patients, including returned soldiers, are benefiting by the curative properties of the pure air of the district, and saw the effects of irrigation as applied to that portion of the Dry Belt in the orchards and potato fields on the property of the B.C. Fruit Lands. Afterwards we made a short stay at Kamloops, a distributing centre with 5,000

EMPIRE TRADE AND FINANCE.

Important Resolutions Passed by Chamber of Commerce Congress at Toronto

THE Congress of the Chambers of Commerce at Toronto last week adopted resolutions urging that trade within the Empire should be fostered, and that immigration within its boundaries should be encouraged, so that the Empire may become self-contained with regard to its defence and food supply.

One resolution, moved on behalf of the London Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Stanley Machin, and seconded by Mr. R. J. Harrie, of Ceylon, expressed satisfaction that the British Government had convened an Imperial Statistical Conference and endorsed the proposal for the establishment in London of a Central Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of obtaining and furnishing information bearing on the conditions and resources of the Empire and the relation of its members to one another and the rest of the world.

Another resolution, which was moved by Mr. Mark Sheldon of Melbourne, protested against the apparent exclusion from the Imperial Shipping Committee of the representative shipping and trading interests of the British Dominions and Dependencies. It suggested that such representatives should be recognised and nominated through their Governments by shipping and trading interests.

Developing the Resources of the Empire.

Col. Ponton, of Belleville, Ontario, moved a resolution recommending all practicable measures to develop the resources of the Empire, so as to be less dependent upon other countries for commodities which the Empire was able to provide. He advised that better machinery be created for directing the immigration of British citizens to the oversea Dominions and better shipping arrangements for trading within the Empire.

Mr. Oliver E. Bodington, vice-president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, supporting this resolution, said that Imperial preference was not enough. It was also necessary to have an Imperial telegraph service, an Imperial Press service, Imperial propaganda, Imperial statistics and a thorough system of Imperial transport.

The Congress also adopted resolutions endorsing the Imperial and Canadian Governments and the Governments of the West Indian Colonies, for the rate improvement in the cable service between Canada, the British West Indies, and British Guiana, and the movement of a British wreck.

Imperial Preference

By 85 votes to 21 the Congress endorsed the trade within the Empire, and pledged itself to press the subject on all the Governments of the Empire.

The subject was introduced by Mr. W. F. Cockshott, member for Brantford in the Dominion Parliament, who deprecated extensive Canadian purchases in the United States and deplored that so little business was done with the Mother Country that the pound sterling there was at a discount of 25 per cent.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, formerly head of the Canadian Trade Mission in England, advocated the formation of an Imperial Trade Committee, consisting of three representatives of each of the Dominions and Colonies, with representation of the Mother Country, to sit in London as a permanent council to study Imperial questions.

The final address in the debate was delivered by Sir George Foster, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, who argued that each of the British nations must adopt the fiscal policy which would best serve and advance its interests. Possibly Great Britain would not be forever wedded to Free Trade, and there would necessarily be changes in the degree of protection maintained in the Dominions.

Mr. John F. Darling (London) submitted a motion asking the Imperial Government to call a conference to consider the stabilisation of inter-Empire exchanges. He declared that, in spite of the efforts of Americans, the world-centre for bills



By courtesy of the

THE SUNKEN GARDEN—A DISUSED QUARRY—AT BENAFS, INDIA.

of exchange would continue to be London. His proposal he described as merely an extension of the clearing-house system throughout the Empire.

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who seconded the motion, pointed out the difficulties which confronted the establishment of an Empire bank and the issue of short-term bills of exchange against goods in transit. He said that Canada could not escape contiguity with the United States, and the fact that her financial centre is New York. Nevertheless, he believed that an Imperial Conference could formulate a workable plan which would tend to stabilise exchange within the Empire. The motion was adopted with one dissentient.

The Congress also adopted with enthusiasm (says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*) a resolution urging that Canada and the other British Dominions should adopt the most liberal measures to provide employment for ex-Service men in Great Britain.

A resolution, submitted by Mr. A. J. Hobson, in favour of an International Chamber of Commerce among the countries composing the League of Nations was unanimously adopted, and a provisional committee was appointed to begin organisation in Canada.

Our Marine Supremacy.

The Congress discussed the effects of the war on shipping and the present state of shipping in the Empire, and decided that the term "coastwise" should be applied to all shipping between different parts of the Empire. Other resolutions relating to shipping urged that our marine supremacy should be maintained and employment given to shipbuilders in the Empire by encouraging the construction of British bottoms, and that the Home and Overseas Governments should consider the establishment of a free port as the terminal point of each large railway system throughout the Empire.

The Congress further urged that British and Canadian ports of national character should be developed and equipped to the highest standard of efficiency and utilised to the fullest extent in handling inward and outward British and Canadian commerce; that a 20-knot steamship service be established between Britain and Halifax in winter and Quebec in summer; that the Imperial and Canadian Governments negotiate with underwriters to secure marine insurance rates for Canadian ports as low as those for New York; and that the attention of the Governments be drawn to the fact that powerful steamers and icebreakers make winter navigation in the Baltic possible, and there was no reason why the season of navigation in the St. Lawrence should not be greatly extended.

The Congress approved the suggestion that a conference of Customs officials of the Empire should be held to arrange a uniform working invoice with the Customs declaration, but rejected a resolution from the Huddersfield Chamber suggesting that Customs duties be charged only on the actual invoice prices of goods at the time of sale.

The Congress adopted a motion that public utilities, whether operated by the nation or by a municipality, should be self-supporting, and that the charges for service should be sufficient to pay the actual cost of operation.

The English-Speaking Peoples.

A resolution from the Toronto Board of Trade asking the Congress to express itself in favour of a League of English-speaking Peoples was seconded by Sir Thomas Mackenzie, of New Zealand, and passed unanimously amid cheering.

Sir Thomas declared that if the English-speaking peoples united, the future peace of the world was safe. There was really a strong affection between the peoples of Australia and New Zealand and the people of the United States. Similar views were expressed by Mr. D. A. Cameron and others on behalf of Canada.

On a motion proposed by Mr. Bodington, the Congress was urged to make efforts to secure the issue by British Consuls abroad of passports to all persons who were British subjects, special provision to be made for admission to British nationality of persons of British descent whose fathers as well as themselves had been born abroad.

The Congress unanimously supported a motion proposed by Lord Desborough for a fixed date for Easter throughout the Empire, and also assented to resolutions in favour of uniform laws relating to trade marks, designs and copyright.

* * *

The New Brunswick House of Assembly has been dissolved, and a general election will be held in the Province next Saturday.

In the final of the Ladies' Open Golf Championship of Canada, at Hamilton last Saturday, Miss Alexa Sterling, the American champion, beat Miss K. Robertson (Montreal) by 5 and 3.

Two Canadian officers will be in command of the destroyers given to Canada by the British Admiralty, along with the cruiser *Aurora*. Lt. C. T. Beard, of Ottawa, will be in command of the *Patriot*, and Lt. G. C. Jones, a British Columbian, of the *Patriotian*. A party of lads who are to cross on the warships arrived at Liverpool by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of Britain* last week.

CANADA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Dominion's Representation at Geneva.

Sir Herbert Ames, Financial Director of the League of Nations, has returned to London from Geneva, where he finally concluded negotiations for the purchase by the League of the Hôtel National, at a cost of about \$1,100,000, and obtained options upon other properties for the purposes of the League.

The first meeting of the Parliament or General Assembly of the League of Nations commences at Geneva on November 15, and it may be in session for over a month. The Canton of Geneva is bearing the expense of providing accommodation for the various office staffs and for the Press.

The representation of the various countries greatly varies. For instance, Sir Herbert Ames states that while the Canadian delegation will only number six, Japan will have over 100, although, of course, each country is allowed only the same number of official delegates, three. As to the future, after the session of the Assembly, Canada will need some form of permanent representation at Geneva, and as it is thought no permanent Minister will be necessary, this could be arranged by the High Commissioner in London having a small staff in Geneva to represent the Dominion.

All the delegates of the Overseas Dominions, including those of Canada, are expected to hold a preliminary meeting in London to formulate a common policy, before proceeding to Geneva from London.

* * *

OBITUARY.

Death of the Governor-General's Mother.

At St. Stephen, N.B.—Mr. Alfred Price (63).

At Montreal.—Mr. Henry Berry (54), president and general manager of the Canadian Asbestos Co.; Mr. William Baxter Taylor (45), Eastern manager of Copeland-Hatterston, Ltd., of Toronto.

At Toronto.—Major R. Douglas Galbraith, M.C., son of the late Dean Galbraith; he enlisted in 1914.

At Merrickville, Ont.—Dr. John A. Merrick (83).

At St. Catharines.—Dr. John Comfort (93), who spent all his life there and at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Joseph Turenne (75), formerly Mayor of St. Boniface; Mr. W. J. Ptolemy (70), who had been Deputy Provincial Treasurer for over 33 years.

At Victoria.—Mr. Frank Woodman Adams (63), who was prominently connected with the sealing industry; Major-General Thomas Benson, C.M.G. (60), a native of St. Catharines, who settled in Victoria in 1918. After leaving the Royal Military College in 1883 he entered the R.C.A., and became colonel in 1908. Latterly he had command of the Halifax district.

The Hon. John Sebastian Helmcken (97), who also died at Victoria, was one of the oldest pioneers of Vancouver Island, and was elected to the First Assembly of the Island in 1855 and was appointed Speaker. He was a member of the Executive Council 1864-1871, and was a delegate from British Columbia to arrange the terms of the entry of the Province into the federated Dominion.

Lady Edward Cavendish, widow of Lord Edward Cavendish, and mother of the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, died on September 23 at Compton Place, Eastbourne, after a short illness. She was the fourth daughter of the late Rt. Hon. William S. S. Lascelles, son of the second Earl of Harewood, and was married to Lord Edward Cavendish, son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, in 1865. She was formerly a Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria. The funeral took place at Chatsworth. The Duke of Devonshire is cancelling his engagements in Western Canada owing to the death of his mother.

* * *

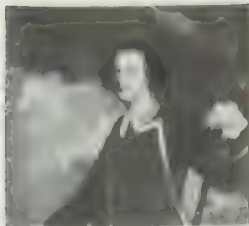
MIXED MARRIAGES.

Considerable sensation has been caused throughout the Dominion by a determined protest issued by Bishop Farthing, Anglican Bishop of Montreal, against the growing scandal of the annulment of mixed marriages by the civil courts throughout Quebec Province. Bishop Farthing urges (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) that the annulment of such marriages properly celebrated by priests of the Anglican Church by the civil courts at the behest of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts is a violation of the rights of the Anglican Church, is essentially illegal, and a menace to the moral life of the community.

* * *

Thanksgiving Day will be celebrated throughout the Dominion on Monday, October 18.

A herd of wild buffaloes, believed to be the last on the North American continent, numbering over 1,000 animals, is reported to have been recently discovered in the Mackenzie River basin by the exploring engineers of the Dominion Department of the Interior. It is reported by the Government exploring party that another buffalo herd equally large exists still further north.



Radisson and Groselliers

ACTED with Champlain and his company were two men Radisson and Groselliers, who had remarkable adventures and who played a conspicuous part in the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company. Pierre Radisson, a boy of 17, while hunting from the steel-sided fort of Three Rivers on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, was captured by the Iroquois. His bravery appealed to the Indians, and his courage and diplomacy led to his adoption by the tribe. He continued for two years his life as a member of the tribe. In Groselliers, his brother-in-law, the trader predominated over the explorer. In 1658 these two brothers went on a trading expedition to the West. They wintered at Lake Nipigon, which they called Assiniboines. Three years later, without the permission of the Governor, they started on another voyage, in the course of which they explored the northern shore of Lake Superior. On returning to Quebec Groselliers was made a prisoner for illicit trading, and the two partners were fined £10,000.

Prince Rupert.

They crossed to France in search of redress. It was a fruitless quest. Then the two adventurers met the Royal Commissioners who were in America on behalf of Charles II., and through the influence of one of these—Sir George Cartwright—they obtained an interview with the King in 1666. Charles promised them a ship, and the enterprise was entrusted to his cousin, Prince Rupert. Sir William Schooling gives us this delightful pen-picture of the first Governor of the Company:

Prince Rupert was the dominant figure on the Royalist side in the Civil War. In later years he turned Admiral and bore a brilliant part in the Dutch Wars. He is a distinguished figure in the history of Art as one of the earliest mezzotintists, while the curious glass toys, called Prince Rupert's drops, recall the scientific pursuits which amused the old age of the great cavalry leader of the Civil War. Science had indeed become the fashion of the day. Charles II. was himself a fair chemist: he took a keen interest in the problems of navigation, and, as a consequence, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. In 1662 the Royal Society was established, and, ten years later, Sir Isaac Newton became a member.

THE MAKING OF CANADA.

Romance of the Hudson's Bay Company

(1670-1920.)



The English Awakening

During the coveries of new lands, the English the endless European wars to Lancaster and York with no real aim, awakening to the possibilities of reaching a great destiny. Henry Tudor's triumph at Bosworth Field put an end to the Feudal System, which had held the land in bondage for a thousand years. A better order of things arose. There were dark days yet ahead—the vagaries of Henry VIII., the Reformation, the coming of the "Invincible Armada," the Stuart Kings striving for absolute power, the Puritan emigration, the Commonwealth of Cromwell, and the Restoration. But through all these periods the heaven of consolidation was at work.

The revival of Learning opened out new vistas of the and achievement. Farmers, merchants, and middle-class men had at length become a power in the land. "It was in the atmosphere of new ideas and wider knowledge," as Sir William Schooling remarks—that Radisson and Groselliers gained the support of Prince Rupert.

The Company's Charter.

On Friday, May 2, 1670, King Charles II. signed the Royal Charter which constituted Prince Rupert and seventeen others—the Governor and Company of Merchant Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay." The sumptuous volume before us is the 250 years' record of the Company. A facsimile of the first sheet of the Charter is here reproduced. We read:

The Charter is carefully preserved in the principal Board Room in Hudson's Bay House, London. It is an interesting experience to handle the old document and examine it in detail. Some unknown scribe wrote patiently for days on the skins of unknown animals; here and there he made mistakes, and we can see the erasures and corrections; but for us, after all this long period of time, it is the symbol and the formal instrument of a history of great consequences. It calls up pictures of early sailing ships, Atlantic storms, and frozen seas; it carries us to factories and forts; embarks us in frail canoes for long journeys on rivers and lakes, and brings us in contact with the Indian tribes and the fur-bearing animals of the Company's great territory.

The Charter has been examined and quoted in the Law Courts;



OLD FORT SIMPSON.

"The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay during Two Hundred and Fifty Years 1670-1920." By Sir Wm. Schooling K.B.E. (London: The Hudson's Bay Company, Hudson's Bay House, Line Street, E.C.)

its conditions have been subjected to close analysis, but it proved to be well drawn, and it withstood successfully all the attacks that were made upon its legal validity and the rights it gave. Yet the real power which the Charter purported to convey was otherwise derived. At the most, it was the vehicle for the conveyance of an opportunity of limitless value, because it was rightly used, but which would have been of no worth had not those to whom it was granted, and their successors, known how to handle wisely the great affairs entrusted to their charge.

The Hudson's Bay Company is the only one of the great commercial corporations of Tudor and Stuart foundation which survives to the present day.

Trading in Furs.

In June, 1688, Radisson, in the *Eaglet*, and Groscheillers, in the *Nonsuch*, sailed down the Thames from Gravesend. Prince Rupert and other "Adventurers" inspected the ships and stores and drank to the success of the voyage. Prince Rupert continued in the office of Governor until his death in 1682.

Concerning the first voyage, a curious fate befel the *Eaglet*. On approaching Hudson Strait the captain thought the enterprise impossible and returned to London. The *Nonsuch*, however, passed through Hudson Bay to the south of James Bay, where the voyagers built a fort and wintered, returning to England in the spring, "loaded to the water-line with a cargo of furs."

Radisson for years afterwards continued his explorations. The course he followed from Hudson Bay to Lake Winnipeg became the path of countless traders and pioneers for two centuries. He had passed from the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence, to the Great Lakes and the region of Lake Winnipeg, and thence by Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait to the Atlantic again. He died about the age of 74.

Explorations.

For many years after its inception the Company made no great effort at exploring its territory. It was content to build forts, win the friendship of the Red Indian tribes, and assiduously cultivate the trade in furs—the *alpha* and *omega* of its existence. But as time went on men and circumstances combined to launch plans of exploration. Henry Kelsey was an administrator, and to his name stands the record of being the first among white men to see the buffaloes on the plains.

Quite a saga in its way is the expedition of 50 grizzled adventurers, who set out from a little fort, where Montreal stands to-day, under the leadership of Sieur Pierre Gaultier de Varennes de la Vérandrye. For 12 years this redoubtable explorer followed the quest of the North-West Passage, but instead of finding it he discovered a sea of prairies, a range of mountains, and two great rivers, the Saskatchewan and the Missouri.

A Great Indian Chief.

Samuel Hearne took up the same quest, specially instructed to do so from London, but he too failed in that particular mission, but found instead the Coppermine River, the Arctic Ocean, and the Athabasca country, a region half as big as European Russia. A notable episode of this adventure was his friendship with that fine old Indian chief, Matonabba, who considered the English invincible, and who, returning to the fort a few years later and finding it in ruins and Hearne a prisoner in the hands of the French, withdrew from observation and blew out his brains.

J. V. M.

(To be continued.)

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Canadian Mission (Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Mr. G. C. Cassels and Mr. J. H. Gundy) has presented to the International Financial Conference at Geneva a comprehensive statement indicating the surprising recovery of Canada from the strain of the war.

The net debt of Canada is now about two billion dollars, but the Government has adopted the policy of "no more borrowing," and it is hoped that the revenue from taxation during the current year will not only meet the ordinary requirements, but provide a substantial surplus for debt reduction. The trade statistics furnished show that Canada's foreign trade has reached an enormous amount, and the balance is favourable to Canada. Canada has also established substantial credits with Allied nations, and on the whole the Canadian outlook is most promising.

PILGRIMAGES OF REMEMBRANCE.

Mrs. Commissioner Higgins, of the Salvation Army, states that the number of applications for information with regard to the "Graves of our Heroes" has been steadily increasing, and that parties, under the Army's auspices, are now leaving daily for France and Belgium. Quite a large number of relations are making preliminary arrangements for next year. She further states that she is in consultation with Commander Lamb as to the best way of giving the facilities of her department to the relations living in the Dominions who wish to visit the graves on the Western Front.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Welcoming the Immigrant.

"To get new people to come to Canada is absolutely necessary if this country is to prosper, but Canada in return owes them the duty of assuring their contentment and well-being as far as this is possible. In the attainment of this object the individual citizen must do his bit. He can do it as a neighbour in town or country. He should not hold aloof from the newcomer, but should get acquainted with him, and should show him by personal interest that Canadians are glad to welcome him to this country."—*Regina Post*.

Work to Keep Warm.

"Consumers of natural gas are warned that they must not depend upon it for heating purposes. The supply, they are told, is limited, and there must be no waste. Consumers of coal are warned that there is a shortage for Ontario which cannot be made up, and that they must conserve their supply as much as possible. Consumers of wood—but they had their warning long ago. The outlook is that everybody must go to work to keep warm."—*Woodstock Sentinel-Review*.

Canada's Merchant Marine.

"Canadians are gradually waking up to the fact that the Government Merchant Marine is a serious undertaking, and no mere war-time flash in the pan or piece of political camouflage. A fleet of 66 freighters would be quite a respectable carrying unit for any long-established and powerful firm of owners; for an organisation that two years ago was non-existent it must be regarded as a modern miracle. Nor are these ships of various ages and efficiency, as would normally be the case, for all are brand-new and the latest word in scientific equipment; indeed, it is probably safe to say that, while other lines can boast of a greater deadweight tonnage, few, if any, can risk comparison with the Canadian Merchant Marine as to quality of steamers."—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The Way to Prosperity.

"Without reference to the merits of the medical, legal and notarial professions, it is permissible to say that certain careers are overcrowded, and fortune does not smile upon all who have acquired, at the price of long and costly years of study, the diplomas necessary to the exercise of their profession. Unless one shows accentuated talents for one or other of the liberal professions, is it not infinitely more to the advantage of the youths to direct a large majority of them towards trade and commerce and industry in all its forms, without forgetting the agricultural industry? The trade and commerce of Canada offers to those who possess the necessary knowledge, to those who are not afraid of work, fields of activity as vast and productive as any active and courageous man can wish for, in order to attain honourable fortune and contribute to the development of the country."—*La Presse*.

Training in Agriculture.

"For the advancement in the direction of agricultural teaching in the rural schools the education grant is largely accountable. Along with it have been developed nature study, school and home gardening, boys' and girls' clubs in poultry, pig and calf rearing, canning, bread-making, and similar activities, culminating in the annual school fair. Practical projects of this kind may easily be made the medium for training the intelligence, because they are seized upon with eagerness by most boys and girls. The present-day need is that it should be made easy for country boys and girls to secure an educational training of such a character as will fit them for country life and rural pursuits. Colleges of agriculture and veterinary colleges have not, however, been overlooked."—*Bellevue Intelligencer*.

French Canada's Progress.

"The astonishing progress of French-Canadian banks and financial institutions is conclusive proof of an unprecedented prosperity among our compatriots. Fifty years ago we had no banking institutions of our own. Our sole bankers were modest yet honest notaries. To-day we are the possessors of several powerful banks. The capital and reserve of these corporations will soon pass the twenty-five million mark. Deposits and savings in their hands reach a total of over \$100,000,000. Their prosperity is an indisputable indication of the economic progress of the nation, and it is impossible to give it too high praise."—*L'Evenement, Quebec*.

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Approximately 34,000,000 million immigrants have entered the United States in the past century. Of these 7,205,676 came from the British Isles; 5,495,539 from Germany; 4,160,740 from Italy; 4,068,418 from Austria-Hungary; 3,331,406 from Russia, and 2,134,414 from Scandinavia.

Is "Canada" in your Club? If not, why not?

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Prime Minister of Canada (Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.) has been touring in the Eastern townships of Quebec

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, commenced his Western tour on September 27

Senator Nathaniel Curry and Mrs. Curry, accompanied by Mrs. Leon Curry, were among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* last week

The Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster-General, left Ottawa via New York and Gibraltar, on the way to Madrid to attend the meeting of the International Postal Union. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. In his absence the Hon. C. J. Doherty is acting as Postmaster-General.

The Prime Minister of Newfoundland left London on Tuesday by aeroplane, accompanied by Mr. George Hawes, for Paris, on his way to Italy, to carry out important engagements for the Newfoundland Government.

Lady Harris left London last Saturday for Government House, Newfoundland.

The Hon. R. W. Wigmore, Minister of Customs in the Dominion Cabinet, has been re-elected for St. John, N.B., by a majority of 4,200, and the Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works, was re-elected for Colchester, Nova Scotia, by 1,500.

The Hon. Dr. E. A. Smith, Minister of Lands and Mines in the New Brunswick Government, has resigned his portfolio.

General Booth intends leaving England on Oct. 14 for a Salvation Army campaign in Canada and the United States. He will address meetings in Toronto and Winnipeg.

Mr. R. H. Coates, Dominion Statistician, has come overseas to represent Canada at a conference to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations, for the purpose of devising a uniform plan for the compilation and exchange of statistics between nations belonging to the League of Nations

Mr. G. J. H. Malcolm, M.L.A. for Birtle, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture to succeed the late Hon. Valentine Winkler in the Manitoba Cabinet

Mr. J. C. Saunders, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance at Ottawa, has been promoted to the position of Deputy Minister, in succession to Mr. T. C. Boyle, C.M.G., who retired last spring on superannuation. Mr. Saunders has been in the Finance Department since the time when the late Sir Charles Tupper was Minister of Finance

The Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals for Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Reid and their daughter arrived from Ottawa by the R.M.S. *Olympic* last Saturday. Dr. Reid stated that his visit to England at the present time had nothing to do with Canadian railway affairs. He had, he said, come to London on private business and to enjoy a brief holiday

Dr. Reid who was born at Prescott, Ontario, in 1859, was educated at Queen's



HON. J. D. REID, M.D., M.P.,
Minister of Railways and Canals

University, and is an M.D. of Trinity University, Toronto. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1891, and has occupied his seat for Grenville, Ont., ever since. He was appointed Minister of Customs when Sir Robert Borden formed his first Cabinet in October, 1911, and upon its re-organization as a Unionist Ministry in October, 1917, Dr. Reid was appointed Minister of Railways and Canals, a position in which he was confirmed when Mr. Meighen became Premier last July. In 1899 he married a daughter of Mr. E. Labatt, of London, Ontario.

General Sir Percy and Lady Lake, who had been visiting his Honour Richard Lake, at Government House, Regina, returned to England last week by the *Empress of Britain*.

Lt.-Col. Amery, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has returned to London from the Continent.

Among those elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute at the last meeting of the Council were Capt. J. P. Kempf (Quebec), Mr. David Maitland (Montreal), Mr. Clifford E. C. Smith (Toronto), Miss C. E. Carmichael (Nova Scotia), and Mrs. W. E. Sanford (Hamilton).

Mr. H. M. Pearson has been appointed Deputy Provincial Treasurer for Manitoba, to succeed the late Mr. W. J. Ptolemy.

University of Toronto
Laird's Hall
President of the International Conference in Brussels
been taken by the Hon. R. H. B.

Mr. J. Vernon McKenzie, of Toronto, was appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner to Genoa. He had previously resigned to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce. He is going to Canada to receive his list.

Col. Sir William and Lady Smith returned to 36, Russell Square, London, from their visit to the United States and Canada.

The Bishop of Oxford, who was chosen to present the gift of the Archbishop of Western Canada Fund from the Mother Church to the Church in Western Canada was to have left England last week. After careful consideration, however, of the present position and the anxious time through which the country is passing, he came to the conclusion that it was his duty not to visit Canada at present.

Mr. J. D. Montgomery, Miss Montgomery and Mrs. McKenzie, of Toronto are visiting Mrs. J. A. Gunn at "Chivelston," Wimbledon.

Among the departures for Canada on Wednesday by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* were Lady McL. Brown, Mrs. C. E. Neill, Lady Holt, Miss M. Prentice, Mr. C. A. Magrath, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Dobell, Mr. J. B. Mackay. Other departures have been Col. W. R. and Mrs. Lang, Lt.-Lt. B. C. Bryan, Col. A. Carless, and Sir M. E. Manningham-Buller.

Among the arrivals were Sir James P. Stewart, K.C.M.G., and Lady Stewart. Sir James had been visiting most of the provinces from Montreal to Vancouver, and was greatly impressed with their equipment and personnel.

Among the arrivals by the R.M.S. *Megantic* on Sunday last were Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Coates, Mrs. R. E. Green-shields, Lt.-Col. A. Stanley Henry, Major Clayton Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, and by the R.M.S. *Olympic*, Messrs. D. O. and W. P. Bull.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The wedding of Miss Jean Tolmie, daughter of the Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Federal Minister of Agriculture, and Mrs. Tolmie, to Major Leonard R. Andrews, of Toronto, was celebrated in Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on September 8.

At All Saints' Church, Ottawa, Jean Christina White, youngest daughter of Mr. James White, of the Commission of Conservation, was married to Mr. Sydney Stevens, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, London, Ont., and Montreal.

At the residence of Mr. W. R. Baker, C.V.O., and Mrs. Baker, in Montreal, the wedding took place of their daughter, Maud Hamilton Slocum, to Col. J. J. Creelman, R.C., D.S.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The value of building permits issued here during August totalled \$284,137, as against the total of \$488,936 for July.

—Canadian Chartered Banks opened 25 new branches during August.

—Marconi's Wireless Company (Canada), Ltd., is now under Canadian control.

—Canada imported \$144,000,000 worth of textiles and fibre products during the past five months.

TORONTO.—According to the returns of the Civic Assessment Department, Toronto's population is now 512,812, which places this city twelfth in the roll of cities' populations in North America. Toronto's assessment for the year is \$703,351,000, which, at the 30½ mill rate, will provide next year's general taxes amounting to \$21,309,000, being an increase of \$1,837,000 over the taxes collected this year.

—The grand total of the attendance at the National Exhibition this year was 1,152,500, which fell short by 48,500 of the grand total for 1919, when 1,201,000 people passed the turnstiles.

The Upper Canada College enrolment for this year is 460, as compared with 440 last year. The preparatory school is now open, and Principal Grant states that no more can be admitted.

—Permits to the value of \$2,216,116 were issued by the City Architect's Department during August, as compared with \$1,844,303 for the corresponding month last year, being an increase of \$371,813. The value of permits issued for the eight months of this year is almost \$2,000,000 more than for the whole of 1919. A noteworthy fact is that, while the value of the permits for the first eight months of this year exceeds that for the corresponding period of 1919 by considerably more than \$7,000,000, yet the number of buildings involved is less this year by 236, the erections for 1920 being 6,137, as against 6,373 for 1919.

HAMILTON. The Hamilton Times has been purchased by Mr. John M. Inmie, manager of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association, Toronto, acting for himself and others associated with him. The properties acquired include the Hamilton Daily Times, the Hamilton Semi-Weekly Times, the Times Job Printing department, and the business of the Canada Ready Print Company.

LONDON.—According to the final returns of the assessment of the city, London has a population of 59,331, which, with the suburbs, means that the city has a total population of about 65,000. The total assessment is \$54,210,243, an increase of \$10,098,328 over that for 1919.

Inspector Robert Birrell, of the local police force, has been appointed chief, to succeed Mr. W. T. T. Williams, resigned.

ST. CATHARINES.—On September 11, the worst wind and hail storm that has ever visited the Niagara fruit belt swept over one portion of it, and caused a total loss to some growers. The destruction took place in a narrow area of about half-a-mile in width and about five miles in length, west of Port Weller, along the south shore of Lake Ontario.

WINDSOR.—On August 25 the fifteenth annual Convention of the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities was convened here, under the presidency of Mr. A. J. Bannerman, Councillor of Pictou County.

CHATHAM. Mr. C. H. R. Fuller, of Toronto, has been engaged as city engineer to succeed Major Frank P. Adams, who goes to take a similar position at Brantford. Major Adams and Mr. Fuller served in France in the same company of railway construction troops.

That the Ontario Government be asked to take over the gas fields and operate them as a public utility was decided at a meeting of representatives of Western Ontario Municipalities held in this city.

COBOURG. Dr. MacNaughton, of Hamilton, has been appointed superintendent of the Provincial Hospital here.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Matane Lumber and Development Company, owned by Messrs. O'Brien and Doheny, has sold all its assets, real and personal, to the Hammernill Paper Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania. The deal involves a price of several millions of dollars. The timber lands acquired with the mill site, river improvements, etc., lie on the rivers Matane and Cap Chat, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, comprising an area of 133,000 acres.

MONTREAL.—Mr. R. W. Craig, K.C., of Winnipeg, was elected president of the Association of Canadian Clubs at the convention here; vice-president, Mrs. A. B. Code; secretary, Mr. R. M. Smith, both of Winnipeg.

—The electrification of the Montreal Harbour Railway terminals, at present steam-operated and consisting of surface lines with a total trackage of 58 miles, situated between the Victoria Bridge and the Imperial Oil Wharf, is now well in hand, and Mr. F. W. Cowie, chief engineer of the port, states that about 42 miles of track will be in operation by next spring.

—A five-million-dollar Ford automobile factory will shortly be established here on a site in the eastern section of the city, below Dominion Park, and fronting, it is believed, on Notre Dame Street.

—Statistics compiled by the Lovell Company, as shown in the new directory, show that the population, including Verdun, Westmount, Outremont and Montreal West, is actually 801,216. That of Verdun is estimated at 30,000, Westmount at 19,500, Outremont at 13,500, and Montreal West at 1,800.

—Three important resolutions were passed at the Convention of the Union of Quebec Municipalities, one calling on the Government to carry out the proposal of the Harbour Commission for a bridge from the foot of McGill Street to the south shore, the second calling for the construction of a highway from Montreal to Ottawa, and the third recommending the early development of the water power of the Province.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A statement of the lumber cut on Crown lands of the Province in the logging season of 1919-20 shows a total of 370,041,152 superficial feet, including lumber of all kinds. This is an increase of 148,395,518 superficial feet over the total cut of the preceding year, which was 221,645,634 superficial feet.

—“Any companies, whether British, Canadian or American, which have a proposition to develop pulp and paper enterprises in New Brunswick will receive every encouragement from the Provincial Government,” says Premier Foster. “Our general policy towards pulp and paper enterprises provides for the granting of licences to cut on the Crown lands for the purpose of manufacturing pulp and paper under very reasonable terms. These licences extend for a period of thirty years, and may be renewed for another twenty.”

ST. JOHN.—Building permits issued here during the year up to the end of August covered construction valued at \$650,250, as compared with \$195,500 for the same period last year.

—The total attendance at the Provincial Exhibition was slightly over 78,000 in the seven days. This is about 17,000 in excess of the last fair, held in 1914. The exhibition was a success in every way.

On September 13 Lord Beaverbrook arrived here, and was the guest of Mayor Schofield at luncheon at the Union Club. Accompanying Lord Beaverbrook were Mr. W. D. Ross, a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Mr. Murray Williams, a director of the Atlantic Sugar Refinery, Ltd.; Mr. E. Hubert Sinclair, a Miramichi lumber operator; the Hon. Peter J. Veniot, the Hon. C. W. Robinson, and the Hon. James Murray. Lord Beaverbrook went on to Newcastle to visit his mother and sister.



NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. Since Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia has received \$17,250,000 in royalties from mines, and the revenue from theatres in the past three years has increased by 300 per cent.

Dr. Douglas, who was overseas with the C.A.M.C., has been appointed Health Officer for this city, and Dr. Almon, acting City Medical Officer, has been confirmed in that position.

On September 12, St. Paul's Church (Anglican) celebrated the 170th anniversary of the opening of the church for public worship in 1750.

At a meeting of the Town Planning Board, Mr. Thomas Adams, Federal Town Planning expert, expressed himself as being delighted with the progress which is being made in Halifax in the laying out of the city.

WOLFVILLE. Sales of apple orchards have commenced. The prices range from \$3 to \$4 per barrel on the trees. The cost of barrels has gone up to 75 cents each, the cost of picking 25 cents. The pruning, spraying, fertilising and other expenses are rated at another dollar; total increase, 87.

AMHERST. An addition is to be made to the industrial life of this town by the erection of a cloth weaving mill. The new enterprise will really be an extension of the Hewson plant, although carrying on a different phase of work from that now being undertaken by that firm.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. The city will shortly arrange to sell to its own citizens an issue of Hydro-Electric bonds. Many other Canadian municipalities are selling bonds in the same way.

At the 12th annual general meeting of the Kentish Association here, Mr. G. M. Jenner was re-elected president, and Mr. H. S. Powell recording secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. Norman L. Leach, vice-president and general manager of the National Elevator Co.; vice-president, Mr. C. H. Leaman; secretary, Dr. Robt. Magill.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. This city is now being supplied with hydro-electric power from Winnipeg—the transmission line being over 56 miles long.

THE PAS. Mr. Henry McKay, of Grand Rapids, prospective Conservative candidate to oppose Mr. John Morrison in Rupert's Land, withdrew, which practically assures Mr. Morrison's election by acclamation, adding another supporter to the party of Premier Norris.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA. This city has been established as a divisional point on the Canadian National Railways, and more than 700 miles of railroad of C.N.E. and G.T.P. lines will be controlled from here.

The Pat Burns Co. is prepared to spend a million and a-half dollars in extensions to the abattoir which they purchased less than a couple of years ago in the east end of the city. The additional buildings will be located on the property already owned by the company off Winnipeg Street.

SASKATOON. The I.O.D.E. War Memorial scholarship for Saskatchewan has been awarded to Miss Mary Gartside, of Moose Jaw. Miss Gartside is a daughter of Lieut. J. A. Gartside, who died of wounds in France.

MOOSE JAW. This city is to be linked up with Denver, Colorado 800 miles distant, by a new automobile road, about to be constructed and to be known as the Power River Trail.

Senator J. H. Ross has generously offered to the city, for use as a public park, a square block of property between Ross and Oxford Streets, and two blocks east of Main Street.

Construction work on the new C.P.R. station here has commenced.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. In the past few weeks, a total of 64 petroleum and natural gas leases in the Mackenzie and Slave Lake fields near Fort Norman and Windy Point have been issued by the Dominion Land Office.

Alien Mountain, near Tete Jaune Cache, containing large deposits of mica, upon which some development work was done as far back as thirty years ago, will be further developed by a Calgary syndicate, who have staked again a number of old claims on the mountain, and are making substantial expenditures towards this end. The mines are about five miles from the railway station, at an elevation of 5,000 feet, and men have been engaged during the winter building a road and erecting cabins.

CALGARY. By the death of Mrs. Cornelius Coughlin, of Nanton, a sister of ex-Mayor M. C. Costello, one of the early links in connection with this city has been severed, as deceased, who was the daughter of the late Mr. J. W. Costello, was the first white girl to be born in Calgary, viz., on Dec. 13, 1883.

LETHBRIDGE. According to Mr. Muckleston, chief engineer of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project, financial arrangements have been made to enable the district to carry on.

The estimated value of the grain crop on the Noble Farm, near here, was \$1,000,000.

WAINWRIGHT. Success has attended the Government's experiments in the cross-breeding of buffalo and cattle, by which a new animal has been created. This is the "cattalo," or cross between the buffalo and common cattle. The animal has shorter, but glossier, fur than the buffalo, which makes a valuable robe. The animal is larger than either of its parents, retains much of the hardness of the buffalo, is insured to facing heavy storms, and furnishes good food.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER. Trains will be running on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Squamish, at the head of Howe Sound, to Prince George next September, according to a statement made here by the Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, on his return from a trip through the central part of the Province.

A considerable movement of British settlers from the Orient to British Columbia and Western Canada farms has been noted this year, and is expected to continue. The latest of these is a party of ten families, who have long been residents of Shanghai and are settling in the Columbia valley.

Work has begun on the Pacific arch which is to stand at the crossing of the Pacific highway at the International boundary. The structure is to be completed in time for the official opening on October 20, when the Queen of Rumania, her daughter, Princess Maria, Marshal and Madame Joffre, representatives of the Canadian and United States Governments, of the Mikado and of the President of China are expected to be present. The arch, it is estimated, will cost about \$50,000. It will be of steel and concrete, and will stand 100 feet high. The inscription, which will be raised in bold letters, is to be, "Children of a Common Mother."

COWICHAN. Mayo Singh, a Hindoo, has purchased all the interests in the new sawmill at Mayo. A thorough overhaul and of considerable addition to the plant will be made, and its capacity increased to 20,000 feet per day.

* *

The Chief of Police has notified the owners of the Labour Temple that the convention of the Self-Determination League of Ireland proposed to be held in Toronto should be abandoned, it being feared that a breach of the peace might result.

Dr. Augusto Bartolo, of the University of Malta, who represented the Press of that Island at the Imperial Press Conference in Canada, gave an address on "Malta and Sea Power" at the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday afternoon.

WITH THE IMPERIAL PRESSMEN IN BRITISH C

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HASTINGS STREET, VANCOUVER



VICTORIA, THE CAPITAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, LOOKING
BUILDINGS: ON THE RI



IN THE VALLEY OF THE FRASER RIVER.



A FARM SCENE



THE MALAHAT DRIVE: A MODERIL HILLSIDE ROAD IN VANCOUVER ISLAND



LOOKING OVER COWIC

COLUMBIA: Scenes on the Mainland and Vancouver Island.



THE INNER HARBOUR FROM THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BUILDING. THE C.P.R. EMPRESS HOTEL.



THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE COLUMBIA RIVER.



THE GOLF COURSE, COLUMBIA.



IN STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER.



THE VANTAGE VIEW, VANCOUVER ISLAND.



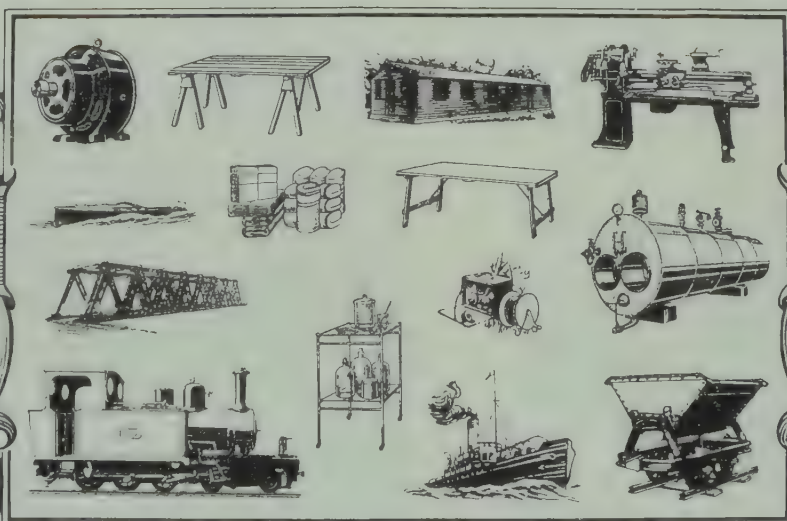
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THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Features of the Great Annual Fair held at Toronto

The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto in a fine series of permanent Ontario. It is difficult to realise either the size which it is framed or the hold it has upon popular imagination. In spite of the fact that 42 years have elapsed since it was instituted at Toronto, the number of visitors this year was 1,152,500—only 18,500 fewer than last year, when the presence of the Prince of Wales was responsible for a record attendance.

The First Provincial Fair.

The exhibition is the lineal descendant of the first Provincial Fair held in Toronto in 1846, and afterwards alternately in various towns under the auspices of the Provincial and Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, returning to Toronto in 1852 and 1858. In 1877 it was suggested that the fair should be installed permanently in Toronto, and its supporters obtained a grant of 68 acres on the present site. In spite of opposition from the ratepayers of the city, the "Crystal Palace," which had been erected some years before in King Street, was installed on the new site, and the exhibition was opened there by the then Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, on

LABOUR AND COST OF LIVING

Improved Conditions in Canada

The September *Labour Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, states that throughout Canada showed a marked improvement during the month of August as compared with the previous month. This was partly explained by the employment of unskilled labour in the harvesting of centres to the harvest fields.

The metals, machinery and conveyances trade was hampered to some extent, especially in Great Britain, by a shortage of coal and steel in British Columbia.



OUTSIDE THE MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING, CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

September 24, 1878. In the following year, in consequence of a decision by the Arts Association that the exhibition should again become a travelling institution, a new organisation was launched with the object of instituting a permanent exhibition at Toronto. This change was effected, and during every year that has elapsed since that date the exhibition has been crowned with success.

Site of the Exhibition.

The site of the exhibition, which is used as a public park when not in use for exhibition purposes, comprises 264 acres, extending along the attractive shores of Lake Ontario for upwards of a mile. Over 70 permanent and many temporary buildings are utilised for the exhibition, the main group of twelve being handsome structures of steel, brick, stone, and concrete construction. Altogether they contain approximately three-quarters of a million square feet of indoor exhibit space. The demands of the exhibitors, however, are now exceeding the available accommodation, and further space will have to be provided in the immediate future. By next year a live stock arena and utility building, costing in the neighbourhood of \$1,500,000, will probably have been added.

A Representative Exhibition.

The exhibition illustrates the productive activities of the Dominion as a whole. Among its features are Government and railway exhibits; manufactures and other industries; dairy and other farm products; flowers, fruit, and vegetables; live stock; machinery, automobiles; labour, saving devices; educational appliances; musical instruments; paintings and photographs, etc. The lighter side of things is well catered for there being, among other events, aeroplane flights and motor boat races on the lake. This year an extremely effective patriotic feature—with Trafalgar Square as its principal *mise-en-scène*—was staged in the arena. The open-air band performances are always a feature of the exhibition.

The Canadian National Exhibition, which is opened towards the end of August every year by some prominent public man, draws visitors not only from all parts of Canada, but from the

increases were recorded during the first and second months. Employment was well maintained in the food and flour mills being already active with the new crop. The textile industries continued to feel the effects of the usual seasonal inactivity, but a shortage of female help was noted in some departments. The boot and shoe trade was very slack, while other clothing industries were also quiet. Busy conditions continued to prevail in the public utility manufacturing group.

The woodworking, clay, glass and stone, and paint and varnish industries were all busy as the result of general activity in building; construction, however, was retarded in many places by a shortage of cement, and by the pressing housing requirements. The numbers of workers in the railway operation remained practically unchanged, but activity in railway construction was affected by the employment of workers to harvesting. Mining (other than coal) and quarrying showed some improvement, but coal mining operations were less active, especially in Nova Scotia. The saw mills were busy on the season's cut, and the logging operations were preparing to resume operations in the busy coming season.

At the beginning of August the percentage of unemployment among Trade Unions was 2.64, as compared with 2.48 at the beginning of July and 2.40 at the beginning of August 1919. According to returns from over 5,000 firms, the volume of employment in Canada showed a slight average decline in part to employees being released for harvesting.

The time loss during August was less than during either June, 1920, or August, 1919. There were in excess of the month 23 strikes, involving about 4,812 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 79,182 working days. At the end of the month there were on record fifteen strikes involving about 744 workpeople.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods showed a decline averaging \$16.42 at the middle of August, as compared with \$16.81 in July, \$11.43 in August 1919, and \$7.00 in August, 1911.

SOLDIER-SETTLERS IN CANADA.**What is Being Done to Help the Ex-Soldier.**

During a very interesting tour, I have been getting into touch with the Soldier Settlement Boards in each Province (writes a correspondent), and British people ought to know what is being done to help the returned soldier to make a home in this wonderful country.

A man who has previously farmed in Canada can take up his land at once; but, if not, he must work for a farmer, receiving salary, for one year, and pass a qualification test. This applies to any Imperial soldier, who must also make a deposit of £200, and be interviewed by the representative of the Soldier Settlement Boards in London. A settlement consists of 160 acres, and twenty-five years is allowed for the man to pay for the land at 5 per cent. interest. Horses, stock of all kinds, implements and seed will be supplied by the Board; but the cost of these must be paid off in six years.

Value of Army Training.

A story told by the *British Columbian*, of New Westminster, B.C., of how a determined, adaptable and capable ex-soldier is "making good" in turning some rough land into a productive farm may be of interest to others who contemplate doing the same. This man, on his return after four years in the Army, decided to settle on the land, and chose forty acres near Meridian, B.C., getting possession last September. The land was breast high with undergrowth, and, generally speaking, was a pretty tough proposition. However, he took his wife and five children (the youngest two months old) to his location and pitched a bell tent. He was told by neighbours that he was making a mistake, as the land needed draining and would take too much capital to clear it. He built a barn and moved the family in. At that time his two cows were left in the open. He started to clear his land with a mower. With hard work he succeeded in clearing fifteen acres, and his stand of oats this year compared favourably with anything in the valley. Next he built a five-roomed house, 28 by 42, and he has more land under cultivation now than some of his neighbours who have held land for more than twenty years and who did not spend four years fighting.

* * *

The Imperial Daughters of the Empire war memorial burials in Canadian universities, for the sons and daughters of deceased and totally disabled soldiers, sailors and men of the Air Force, have been awarded by the Provincial Committees of Selection for the present year.

CANADIAN APPLES

and

other food products
of the 1920 crop are now
arriving in this country, and

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ARE BEING
DISPLAYED**

at the various

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means
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C.P.R. OBSERVATION CARS IN ITALY

Operated by the Italian State Railways

From the outbreak of war the Austrian Government had been operating in connection with the Austrian State Railways from Buchs to Vienna and Trieste, the picturesque scenery of the Austrian Tyrol. These cars were used by the Austrian Government during the war time as Red Cross carriages, and on the cessation of hostilities were handed back to the Canadian Pacific Railway in pretty good shape. Recently they have been sold by the Canadian Pacific to the Italian State Railways, and they are



ONE OF THE C.P.R. OBSERVATION CARS IN AUSTRIA BEFORE THE WAR.

now being operated by the Italian State Railways through many of the Italian beauty spots.

They were used for the first time for a party organised by the Moroli Co., of Rome, for the transportation in Italy of the delegates of the National Council of Women of the United States proceeding to the International Feminist meeting in Christiania. They left Naples on August 21, and proceeded via Rome to Florence, Venice and Milan to Geneva, where they arrived on August 28.

Naturally, the operation of these observation cars for the first time on the Italian State Railways created a great

DOMESTIC HELPS FOR ONTARIO

Arrangements for Transportation Facilities

By

ALICE C. BROWN

I confess I

there was little effort

there there are no da

I upon my arrival her

lost in our c

its who were anxious to

their difficulty being the high cost of the

lowest ocean fare is now nearly £9

£8 towards their pa

not sufficient to facilitate their travel

however, the Director of Colonization at

Toronto has circulated information

deposit of \$100 at this office we will pro

help, and the success of this move is indicated

in the first mail which has arrived since this information

made public, I received 16 drafts for \$1

eritors of good homes in our Province, wh

present rate of exchange, will ensure the comfort

portation of the girls we select to the situations awaiting

Each girl is asked to give her personal undertaking to re

amount advanced out of her earnings; but, inasmuch as

the wages are equivalent to over £6 or £7 per month, the

proviso is not hard to meet. Moreover, the policy is just

say the fact that in cases where money has been advanced for

this purpose by the Government, my latest advices are that an

except 2 per cent, had been readily collected. Of course, we

are very careful in the enquiries we make in order that there

shall be every prospect of both employer and employee being

satisfied, and I look forward to a development of this scheme

to do much towards relieving a very acute problem.

"Of course," added Dr. Croelman, "I am aware that house-

holders in Britain are also complaining of the shortage of



DEPARTURE OF C.P.R. OBSERVATION CARS FROM ROME, AUGUST, 1920.

amount of interest, and aroused intense admiration on the part of the people and the railway officials, whilst the delegates from the United States declared that the cars were as elegant and comfortable as any they had ever travelled in.

— * * —

Nearly four hundred Barnardo boys left Southampton for Montreal on Monday, on their way to take up farm work in Canada.

Reuter's Ottawa correspondent understands that the Canadian Government has declined the request of the agents of the Russian Soviet Government that gold shipped to Canada in payment for goods shall be guaranteed against diversion to satisfy other claims.

A protest has been made by the Canadian Government against the United States armed steamer *Chillicothe* patrolling the St. Lawrence from Ogdensburg, New York, for the purpose of suppressing violations of the liquor laws. The protest says:—"This is a direct violation of the Treaty of the United States with Great Britain, which should not be tolerated."

domestic help, but our experience is that there are thousands of suitable girls who are willing to undertake in a new country who will not do so at home.

— * * —

The great menace to the farming industry in the dry areas of Alberta lies in the prevalence of soil drifting due to high winds and little protection. A remedy is the establishment of belts of trees around and through the prairie farms.

New Brunswick's moose are getting so plentiful that they are interfering with the automobile traffic, and cases have been reported of these animals leaping from the side of roads upon the brilliant head-lights of passing cars at night. When knocked down they take rapidly to the wood.

The Canadian Air Force uniform will be one of the most attractive of any service in Canada, declares Air Commodore A. K. Tyee, O.B.E., commander-in-chief of the force. It will be of navy blue with the military designation marks. The tunic will be single-breasted, the wings on the left breast, but no Sam Browne will be worn. The R.A.F. cloth belt has been adopted.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

SECRETS OF CREWE HOUSE: The Story of a Famous Campaign." By Sir Campbell Stuart, K.B.E. (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d. net.)—Sir Campbell Stuart—a young Canadian, who owes much of the prominence he has attained to his success as Deputy Director of Propaganda in Enemy countries—suffers from the disability that he dare not reveal the real secrets of Crewe House—his headquarters in London. The organisation of that establishment, especially its personnel, is perhaps, the most interesting chapter in the book. Of course, as a record of important work done, some of these chapters admirably serve the purpose, notably those dealing with "Operations against Austria-Hungary; Propaganda a most striking success," "Operations against Germany," "Operations against Bulgaria and other activities," "Inter-Ally Co-operation," and "From War Propaganda to Peace Propaganda." Entirely delightful chapters are "Tributes from the Enemy" and "Fate."

There were cross-currents at work in certain places, gravely militating against confidence in the good faith and single-mindedness of British policy. In Italy, for instance, we appeared to be represented most actively in the wrong camp. Was Crewe House responsible for the activities of Mr. Algar Thorold?

There is certainly a very wonderful side to this propaganda work—quite apart from all personal considerations—and we honestly believe that Lord Northcliffe was the best man to take charge of the job. He could summon at will most capable men, and could thus assure the success of whatever scheme was in hand. This actually happened time and again. Every contrivance that could be thought of was pressed into service and perfected. When an embargo was placed on aeroplanes, new types of balloons, with all the latest scientific devices, were used; and so, within 48 hours of its being written, the leaflet was multiplied into a distribution of 300,000 a week, then 100,000 a day, and, finally, 5,500,000 a month. So with other forms of propaganda. Well, indeed, might Herr Arnold Reckberg say, in the *Tägliche Rundschau*:—"It cannot be doubted that Lord Northcliffe very substantially contributed to England's victory in the world war. His conduct of English propaganda during the war will some day find its place in history as a performance hardly to be surpassed."

All this is excellent. Under a less ardent title, the book would have created a better impression; but from first to last there is the author's admission: "Much that was interesting, and even dramatic, can never be divulged. Otherwise, many who did valuable and dangerous service might, by a breach of faith, be exposed to reprisals."

— * * —

Mr. L. Fortescue, C.M.G., I.S.O., who, until his retirement four years ago, was Controller of the Royal North-West Mounted Police (now Royal Canadian Mounted Police), and who has been recruiting for the force in England since Commissioner A. Bowen Perry returned to Canada in August, sailed for Canada on Friday on the *Minnedosa* with 125 recruits. No more men from England are needed.

The Hon. R. H. Grant, Ontario Minister for Education, has telegraphed to Dr. Fisher, President of the English Board of Education, appealing on behalf of the Canadian ex-Service students, who are compelled to finish their education, under the Imperial Government scheme, in United States colleges. The hope is expressed here (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that the Education Office will not compel British subjects to complete their education in a foreign country.

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WILLIAM PROCTOR A.D.
 Chambers's Journal

The Royal

Mr. C. G. Macneil, Dominion Secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association in the Dominion, sent a message to Lord Burnham, Chairman of the Imperial Press Delegation, on the part of the Dominion Command of the G.W.V.A. of Canada, requesting the members of the Press delegation to convey fraternal greetings from the veterans of Canada to their late comrades in arms in the other parts of the Empire, and to give the assurance that the G.W.V.A. stands pledged to the loyal ideals of Empire service in the common cause.

The popularity of the October *Revue* is attested, for it is a special dancing number, and everyone dances nowadays. The future of this art in the cinema world is discussed on by Mr. Owston Booth; Peggy Glyn, an instructor, gives her experiences; and Margaret Chute writes on the innumerable haunts frequented by dancing enthusiasts; while a particularly attractive feature is a fascinating one-step, specially written for the magazine by Herman Darewski. The short stories, both grave and gay, are excellent reading, and the anecdotes and illustrations help materially in producing a bright and entertaining number.

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING
CLUB.

The New Brunswick Government has adopted a comprehensive policy of development of the practicable power sites in the Province. Tenders for work at Musquash (St. John County) and Shogomoc (York County) already have been called for.

EX-SERVICE MEN

of the Imperial Army
in the Old Country
desiring to take advan-
tage of Canada's

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Lieut.-Col. K. C. BEDSON,
Overseas Representative,

7, Parliament Mansions, Orchard
Street, Victoria St., LONDON,
S.W.1.

On Thursday evening of last week the Bank of Montreal Swimming Club in London closed its 1920 season at the St. George's Baths, Buckingham Palace Road, when some interesting competitions were decided before a large gathering, which included Lt.Col. R. S. Balfour, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Bank, a large number of the staff and many representatives of the Bank of England staff. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Jackson Dodds.

The events resulted as follows:—
Thirty Yards Handicap.—Heat 1: 1, W. W. Symons; 2, E. Kirch. Heat 2: 1, K. M. Tudman; 2, F. C. Collins. Heat 3: 1, J. M. Haggood; 2, H. D. Chapman. Final: 1, W. W. Symons; 2, K. M. Tudman; 3, H. D. Chapman. Time, 30 1-5 secs.

Club Diving Championship.—1, C. S. Kerin (holder); 2, A. J. H. Foss.

Club 100 Yards Championship.—1, Jackson Dodds (holder); 2, C. S. Kerin. Time, 1 min. 20 1-5 secs.

The water polo match, Bank of England S.C. v. Old Citizens, was won by the former by 5 goals to 2. Two members of the C.B. of C. Club were in the Old Citizens' team, viz., Jackson Dodds and C. S. Kerin.

The F. Williams-Taylor Cup for the competitor earning the most marks in all handicaps during the season was won by L. G. Pearse, A. J. H. Foss being second.

— * * —
CONCERTS.

Mark Hambourg will give a recital this (Saturday) afternoon at 3.15 at the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, London, W. The programme will include: "Prelude, Choral and Fugue," Cesar Franck; "Sonata in C Major, Op. 53 (the 'Waldstein')," Beethoven; "Six Etudes," Chopin; "Variations," Paganini Brahms.

On Monday evening, at 8.15, at the Eolian Hall, Douglas Marshall and Aubyn Raymar will give a song recital, while Alec Robertson will give musical interpretations of poems, which will also be recited by Mme. Adey Brunel.

Mischka Leen will give his only London recital this season at the Eolian Hall, New Bond Street, W., on Saturday, October 9, at 3. O'Connor Morris will be at the piano-forte. The programme will include French, Spanish, and Scandinavian, as well as British airs.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, General Manager GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary.

T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 71½; 4 p.c., 1938, 70½; 4 p.c., 1922, 114½; 4½ p.c., 1924, 1204.
British Columbia.—3 p.c., 1941, 62.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 63½; 2½ p.c. Ins., 1947, 52½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 61½; 4 p.c. Stock, 1940-60, 71½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 90½.
Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1923, 92½; 4 p.c., 1949, 75.
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-78, 61; 4 p.c. Ins., 1938, 78; 3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 61½.
Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 75½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1948-63, 76.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 61½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 76.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 93½; 6 p.c., 1933-44, 90½.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 80; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 84; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 73½.
Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 77; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 63; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 72½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 78½.
Niagara Jaw.—4 p.c., 1950-51, 68½; 5 p.c., 1951-3, 76½.
N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 71.
Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1926-46, 79.
Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 1930-41, 71½; 5 p.c., 1932-42, 82.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1960, 73½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 74½.
Regina.—4½ p.c., 1923-33, 89½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 76.
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1933, 79½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 72.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 71.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 90; 3½ p.c., 1923, 76½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 70½.
Vancouver and District.—4½ p.c., 1954, 68½; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 57.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-12, 57; 4½ p.c., 1953, 65½; 4½ p.c. Local Imp., 1923-33, 89½.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-40, 59½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 65.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 75½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 70.
Algonia Cent. & Hudson Bay Stamped.—14.
Atlantic & N. West.—5 p.c., 77½.
Atlantic & N. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 80½.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 63½.
Can. Northern Ont.—3½ p.c., 59½; 3½ p.c., 1938, 60; 4 p.c., 1949, 33 p.c. Dom., 1961, 60½.
Pac. 1960, 67½; 4 p.c., 1960, 74½.
Que.—3 p.c., 50½; 4 p.c., 1931, 61½; 4 p.c., 1930, 96; 4 p.c., 1948, 101; 4 p.c., 1948, 1930, 93; 4 p.c., 1934, 63½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 1929-30, 90; 6 p.c., 1940, 51½.
W. Can. Pac.—170½; 4 p.c., Non Cum. Pref., 63½; 4 p.c., Perp. Delas, 63½; Algonia Branch, 5 p.c., 1941, 104; 1948, 104; Special Inv. 6 p.c., 10-yr. Notes, 133½.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 59½.
Grand Trunk Branch.—4 p.c., 1939, 85; Alta, 86; Pac. 3 p.c., 1962, 62½; 4 p.c., 1965, A, 65½; 4 p.c., 1965, B, 65; Lake Superior, 4 p.c., 1955, 67; 4 p.c. Delas, 46½; 7-yr. 5 p.c., Notes, 1921, 97; Ord., 92½; 4 p.c. Ont., 86; 5 p.c. Int. Pref., 41½; 6 p.c., 1921, 98½; Bonded, 98; 6 p.c. Delas, 73; 7 p.c., 4 p.c., 66½; Gt. West. Bonded, 6 p.c., 70½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Jan., 198½; 6 p.c., Oct., 99½; West, 4 p.c., 1960, 53½; Dollar Bds. 86.

Gt. Northern of Canada.—82.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 80½; Perp. 4 p.c., 60.
Ont. & Quebec.—6 p.c., Perm., 77.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4 p.c., 80½.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 63½.
Quebec & Lk. St. John.—4 p.c., 50.
St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 61½.
Temiscouga.—5 p.c. Prior, 84½.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland Dev.—8 p.c., 2nd Mt. Debs., 104½.
Can. Land & Irrigation Co.—4/6½.
Can. N.W. Land.—37½.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41½.
Hudson's Bay.—6 7/16; 5 p.c., Pref., 76/6.
San Antonio.—6 p.c., 208.
Trust & Loan of Can.—(15/1) 12/4½.
Union Bk. of Can.—348.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—46 p.c. Pref., 81½.
B.C.—Pref. Ord., 47½; 5 p.c., Perp. Pref., 52½; 4½ p.c., Perp. Debs., 53½.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 67½.
Can. Gen. Elect. Co.—123.
Cities Service—Cum., 404.
Kamistiquia.—Cap., 112.
Mammoth L.H. & Power.—4½ p.c., 1932, 103½.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior L.G. Bds., 72½.
Montreal St. Ry.—4½ p.c., 1922, 94.
Montreal Trams.—5 p.c., G. Bds., 100½; 5 p.c. Perp. Debs., 70½.
Shawinigan.—Cap., 134½; 5 p.c., Bds., 122½; 5½ p.c., S.G., 109½.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 62.
Toronto Ry.—Cum., 5.
Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Perp., 52½.
West Kootenay.—5 p.c., 111.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algonia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 50.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c., Bds., 154.
Can. Steel.—6 p.c., 104.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 96½.
Dom. Steel.—Ord., 70½; 6 p.c., Pref., 74½.
Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c., Bds., 1929, 102.
N.S. Steel & Coal.—Cum., 56.
West Can. Collieries.—5 p.c., 94.

Mines.

Ming. Corp. of Can.—8½.
Mond Nickel. Ord., 51½; 7 p.c., Cum. Pref., 20½; 7 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 16/6.

Miscellaneous.

Bell Asbestos.—28 3/4.
B.C. Breweries.—1918, 6 p.c., G. Bds., 71½; Ord., 24½.
Brit. Controlled Oilfields Co., 14/6; 7 p.c. Pref., 15/3.
Can. Cement.—Ord., 77; 7 p.c., Pref., 113½; 6 p.c., Inc. Bds., 114½.
Can. Steamship Co., 81; Voting, 73; Pref., 94½.
Can. Car. 7 p.c., Pref., 114; 6 p.c. Bds., 107.
Can. Paint.—6 p.c. Bds., 86.
Cokebunt Flow.—7 p.c. Pref., 77.
Cot. West Lumber.—Cum., 77.
Dom. Textile.—6 p.c., G. Bds., 116½.

Furness-Withy.—30/6; Pref., 6 15/16.
Graham Island (M&O) Oilfields.—6/6.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—19/6.
Marconi of Can.—10/109.
Ogilvie Flour Mills.—302.
Riordon Pulp.—7 p.c., Pref., 114.
Spanish River & Pulp.—6 p.c. Bds., 118½.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c. Pref., 431.

— * * —

Lloyds Bank Ltd., notify that in order to prepare the half-yearly dividend, due November 1, on the Government of the Province of Alberta Four and a-half per cent. Registered Stock, repayable November 1, 1943, the books will be closed for transfers from the 11th to the 31st October, 1920, inclusive. They also notify that in order to prepare the half-yearly dividend, due November 1, on the Government of the Province of Alberta Four per cent. Registered Stock, repayable November 1, 1942, the balances will be struck on the evening of October 5, and that on and after April 16 the stock will be transferable ex dividend.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

CRELMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.R.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.R.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joucreel.")

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, Ac., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Ticket Day, Pay Day,
Wed., Oct. 13. Thurs., Oct. 14.
LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Exchange has had a rather checkered week, and business has not been large. Prior to the week and coal strike fears held operations in check, but precipitated little selling, and at the time of writing talk of a higher bank rate is operating adversely. Specialities, however, have been good from time to time. Gilt-edged issues have ruled quiet and dull most of the time, but there has been a good forward movement in home rails on the brightening labour outlook and hopes that the next monthly figures of the Transport Ministry will make a stronger showing. South American rails have hung fire. Excellent dividend announcements left Argentine descriptions quite unmoved.

In the foreign market French loans have lost a portion of the recent advance, and the speech of the new President of the Republic, while it has helped the undertone, has not influenced prices. Japanese issues have continued strong in sympathy with the dollar, and there has been some improvement in Peruvian Corporation issues. Mines have ruled slow apart from the Mexican group, *Esperanza* being conspicuous with a further sharp rise on the latest developments on the property. Oil shares though lacking sustained vigour have had a firm and confident tone. Rubbers have rallied from the recent lowest. There has been irregularity among industrials, with strength in places.

Among Canadian securities conditions have been steady but slow. The gilt-edged issues have hardly moved. The Fours hold at 71 and the 4½ per cents at 90. Municipal bonds have about held their ground.

The railroad group has not been prominent. Canadian Pacific holds at 170. The traffic for the third week of September shows a gross increase of \$712,000. Grand Trunk receipts for the same period were £48,585 higher. Grand Trunk Preferences have receded ½ to ¾, but there is little change elsewhere. Canadian Northern Income debts, have fallen 2 to 2½.

As regards land shares, Hudson's Bays have ruled steady at 6½. Trust and Loan of Canada (15s.), marked at 12s. 4½d.

Industrials have ruled spotty and irregular. Spanish River Pulp pref. has risen 7½ to 162½. Dominion Steels remain at 72, and Canadian Car issues are without change. Lake Superiors have risen ½ to 16½. Canada Cements at 75½ have shed a point, but the pref. has risen 1 to 113½. Shawinigan Water has more than recovered the dividend at 135. The New Anglo-Newfoundland Development 8 per cent. 2nd debts, have been dealt in at 104½, and Marconi of Canada "marked" at 10½.

Mexican Traction issues have been firm without material change. Brazil Traction has fallen ¼ to 46½.

Canadian silver mining shares have been slow, but Mining Corp. of Canada at 8s. 6d. have gained the turn.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, September 28, 1920.

The trading during the last week has been small, with very few features of any exceptional interest, but movements on the whole show firmness and an upward tendency.

The chief activity among financial houses is in connection with pulp and paper enterprises. The Fort William Paper Company, which has a nominal capitalisation of \$15,000,000, has elected its Board of Directors, Lt.-Col. Tom Gibson, of Toronto, being the Vice-President. The unit now under construction will have a capacity of 120 tons of ground wood per day. The new shares of the Dryden Pulp and Paper Company, which were placed at \$35, were quoted on the unlisted department of the Exchange at \$39.

Canadian Woollens commence the first payment of dividends on their common stock at the rate of 1½ per cent. per quarter. The company has only been in operation for a little over a year, and the earnings shown are at the rate of 17 per cent. on the common stock, which is eminently satisfactory for a new enterprise. The capacity of its mills has been recently increased.

The half-yearly report of the Laurentide was regarded by the market as very satisfactory, and the shares moved up to 118 on Tuesday. The earnings shown are at the rate of over 10 per cent. on the trebled capitalisation of the old company.

Ames-Holden preferred jumped to \$70. On a very small exchange of shares Windsor Hotel stock was traded in at \$69. Ogilvie declared a bonus of 10 per cent., which will bring a total return to the shareholders of 22 per cent. as against 27 per cent. last year. The bonus is paid out of the company's outside investments. The report of the Canadian Locomotive Company shows a heavy reduction in profits owing to labour troubles, and a difficulty in obtaining raw materials.

In Toronto this week there was some activity in Sawyer-Massey shares, the preferred touching \$52, and the common \$15. The reason for this movement was rumoured to be owing to purchases by American interests.

The Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company is being re-organised under the name of the Belgo Paper Company, with a nominal capital of \$20,000,000, under the auspices of

Mr. Abbott of the Shagogen. The company possesses about 1,000 sq. miles of timber lands and has an output of 150,000 of lumber per day.

The Marconi Wireless Company of Canada has affiliated with the Canadian General Electric. This arrangement was indicated some time ago, when the American Marconi Company assigned their interests with the General Electric Company of America, who own important wireless patents. The Canadian rights of these patents are owned by the Canadian General Electric.

The Mackay's statement for the fiscal year ending June 30 which was issued this week, gave a fillip to the shares, which touched \$2.07. The earnings show \$1,229,000, an increase of \$440,000 over last year. The ore shows an average value of \$11 per ton, the highest average shown in the mines' history. Recent explorations by the diamond drill have discovered a new vein system, to which considerable importance is attached.

The closing prices yesterday of the most active stocks were: Abitibi, 81½; Ames preferred, 70; Asbestos preferred, 99½; Atlantic Sugar, 140; Brazilian, 37; Brompton, 78; Cement, 65; Canadian Cottons, 95; preferred, 80; General Electric, 100; Steamships, 65½; Laurentide, 116½; Shawinigan, 108; Riordon, 209; Spanish River, 119; Wayagamack, 144.

— * * —

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

P. Lyall and Sons Construction.—A dividend of 2 per cent. (\$2 per share), less tax, has been declared on the common stock for the quarter, payable October 10.

Bell Telephone of Canada.—A dividend of 2 per cent. (\$2 per share), less tax, has been declared on the capital stock for the quarter, payable October 15.

Steel of Canada.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. (\$1½ per share), less tax, has been declared on the ordinary stock for the quarter, payable November 1.

Merchants Bank of Canada.—The London office has been advised that branches have been opened at Ontario Street East, Montreal; North Hatley, Quebec; and Lisle, Ontario.

American Cyanamid.—Messrs. Sperling and Co. are advised that the date for acceptance of the American Cyanamid Co.'s offer to purchase up to 30 per cent. of the preferred stock outstanding at 60 (New York terms) has been extended to October 15.

Cockshutt Plow.—The Equitable Trust of London has been advised that the directors of the above company have declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the preference stock, payable November 1 to holders of record September 30.

Provincial Bank of Canada.—The accounts to June 30 show a disposable sum of \$386,325, including \$44,692 brought forward, and the usual dividend of 8 per cent. has been paid; \$100,000 transferred to reserve, raising it to \$1,100,000; \$90,931 placed to sundry accounts, and \$38,467 carried forward.

Bank of Nova Scotia.—In view of the opening of a branch in London, particulars were filed at Somerset House on September 16 of the Bank of Nova Scotia, which was incorporated in Canada in 1832. The London address is 55, Old Broad Street, E.C., where Messrs F. C. MacLeod, G. Clark, and J. K. Fraser are authorised to accept service.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executor and Trustee.

Paid-up Capital - \$240,958 18 2

Reserve Fund - \$240,958 18 2

Assets under Administration \$18,275,599 15 8.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City properties in Canada.

Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence Invited.

28. Bishops' Lane, E.C.2. A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.

Bank of Scotland, Bankers. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid Up, \$8,400,000.

Total Deposits (July 31st, 1920) over \$163,000,000.

Special attention given to Canadian and American collections. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued, and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

395 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

LONDON OFFICE: 53, CORNHILL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., President.

A. J. Dawes, Esq., Vice-President.

Thos. Long, Esq.

Sir F. Orr Lewis, Bart.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.

F. Howard Wilson, Esq.

F. Robertson, Esq.

G. L. Cairns, Esq.

D. C. Macarow, General Manager.

T. E. Merrett, Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector.

W. A. McIlrath, General Supervisor.

Montreal Branch J. D. G. Rippen, Manager.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE OFFERED.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

J. B. DONNELLY, D.S.O., Manager.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Reserve Fund and

Undivided Profits \$8,660,774.

Total Assets (July 31st,

1920) over \$200,000,000.

Foreign Department at Montreal gives

manufacturers and merchants opening

up in Canada all information regarding

Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES.

Pulp and Paper Companies.

The Newfoundland Legislature has enacted measures enabling two pulp and paper companies, one British and one Norwegian, to establish industries of this character within the island. The British company is to operate at Bonne Bay, midway up the West Coast. The district is thickly wooded, and rivers afford sufficient water power. The Norwegian company is establishing itself in Bonavista Bay.

St. John's Cathedral.

The committee recently appointed by the Bishop of Newfoundland in connection with the preliminary work on the tower and spire of the C. of E. Cathedral, St. John's, had a successful meeting. The design calls for a square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, cased with copper. The total height will be about 200 feet from the ground. Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, A.R.A., the architect, claims this design will create the most prominent feature in the general view of the city.

Newfoundlanders in Wandsworth Cemetery.

Sir John Crosbie, on his return to St. John's from England, after visiting France and Flanders, referred (in an interview) to the soldiers cemetery at Wandsworth. He said:—"There are 15 Newfoundlanders' graves in the plot; each grave has a white cross, on which are the soldier's particulars. In the centre of the plot there is a Cornish granite cross, standing about 9 feet high, with the caribou head in the centre, and on the base the inscription from Kipling: 'Simple service, simply given, to their own kind in their common need.' This cemetery also contains the body of Miss Bertha Bartlett, daughter of Robert Bartlett, of Glencoe, Brigus. Miss Bartlett was the only nurse from Newfoundland to die on active service.

Sir Patrick McGrath on Prohibition.

"On January 1, 1917," said Sir Patrick McGrath to a correspondent of the *Scotsman*, "Prohibition came into force in Newfoundland—the total prohibition of importation, manufacture, and sale. Newfoundland became absolutely dry; no liquor containing more than 2 per cent. of alcohol was permitted. In my opinion the law has worked most successfully."

Asked how the Prohibition law fared better in Newfoundland than it did in Canada, the reply was:—

"There is an important distinction to note between Canada and Newfoundland. In Canada the liquor laws were never fully enforced by the police. They were a joke. In Newfoundland the liquor laws were rigorously enforced. The reason why Newfoundland was able to enforce the law was that the police force, instead of being municipal, was Colonial; that is, to say, it was modelled on the Royal Irish Constabulary, exercising its powers all over the country, and controlled by the Inspector-General, responsible only to the Minister of Justice. In short, the police force was independent of local control or opinion."

What About the Rum Runners?

Concerning the alleged "absolute" dryness of Newfoundland the correspondent of the *Scotsman* not only expresses his doubts in so many words, but remarks: "It is true that Newfoundland has no drouthy and obliging neighbour separated by only an imaginary line, as Ontario has in Quebec. But the sea is not always a barrier to communication; it is often an aid. The shores of the island, we read in the geography books, are rugged and rockbound, but are indented by many bays and inlets running far inland, and affording numerous safe and commodious harbours. Just so. I should like to see something of the private affairs of the tough old salts who sail those rough and foggy seas before conceding that they do it all on tea and '2 per cent.'"

Bearing upon the above remarks we read in a Newfoundland paper that a few weeks ago there was a big seizure of illicit liquor on the Southern Shore, consisting of ten kegs of rum and eight cases of whisky. It was carted to the Controller's Department, where (the report adds) it will be disposed of for medicinal purposes.

The Prohibition Commission.

We are told that in the administration of the Prohibition Act the two great abuses are the supply of liquors for vessels, before clearing, and the filling of prescriptions, the *bona fides* of which is not apparent. It is said that scripts are issued by unscrupulous practitioners in quantity and in blank, or with fictitious names. So, for these and other reasons, a Commission has been appointed "to investigate and report to the Government with respect to the administration of the present Prohibition Act, and other matters relating thereto." Meanwhile, Mr. Mooney, the Acting Controller, is doing his best to preserve the integrity of the Act.

Under the auspices of the Board of Trade, an exhibition of pictures from the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists is being shown in Winnipeg.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The holders of the common and preferred stock of the Western Power Company of Canada, which is a re-organisation of the Western Canada Power Company, have been approached by certain American interests to give them an option on their shares. The prices offered are \$70 per share for the preferred and \$35.10 for the common, payable in Canadian currency. It would appear from the wording of the circular that the American Committee are practically assured of sufficient stock to obtain control, in which event they will proceed to instal a fourth turbine and to raise the dam so as to increase the amount of power they have for sale. The assured future of Vancouver offers an excellent market for all the power which this company can generate, and those who can afford to hold on may, in a few years, see their common stock at par. The position of the bond holders should not be weakened in any way by the action of this American syndicate, but, of course, the trustees for the bond holders will have to see to it that their rights are fully protected in the event of any further bond issue to pay for the new equipment.

* * *

An interesting analysis of the intrinsic value and future prospects of Hudson's Bay shares has been sent to us by an old reader of *Canada*, who is particularly well informed on Canadian land values. The assets of the company, in his opinion, represent a value of about £20 a share, and his anticipation, based partly on the reports of the local managers and the speech of the Governor at the recent meeting, of the land sales this year he gives as £1,071,000 at least, this being the average of the sales for the past four years. If the other items of income are the same as last year he shows that the amount available for dividends will be £793,000, as against £500,000 this year. Looking into the future this authority anticipates that the company's total income will be in the neighbourhood of £1,600,000 in 1924, and that all the land will be sold with the exception of the town sites by 1930, when the receipts would enable such substantial amounts to be invested that £1,000,000 per annum for the ordinary shares might be counted upon in perpetuity.

* * *

His view is, therefore, that at present prices the shares look like a good 10 per cent. investment, with the prospect of substantial capital increase in a year or two. Dealing with the proposals under consideration to form subsidiary companies in Canada to avoid the onerous British income tax, our correspondent anticipates share bonuses or other advantages to the shareholders. Since 1908 Hudson's Bay shares have varied in price from £14 down to £4 2s. 6d., and we certainly share the views of our correspondent in believing that the price of the shares must before long substantially appreciate.

* * *

We understand that the arrangements for the issue of the British Empire Steel Corporation are approaching completion. The underwriting is being arranged by the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, and the issue is expected in November. Owing to the exceptionally low cost at which pig-iron can be produced, some very important British firms are substantially participating in this important merger. In a recent interview at Sydney, Mr. Roy Wolvin, President of the Dominion Steel Corporation, stated that the steel works at Sydney are very prosperously employed and are working at full capacity with plenty of orders ahead.

* * *

The Canadian Locomotive Company's last balance-sheet is a tribute to the prudent and conservative policy of the directors. During the good years the company built up a reserve fund so substantial that it was easy to equalise dividends when earnings were reduced. The net profits in the year under review amounted to \$278,553, as compared with \$348,683 in the preceding year. The interest on the company's investments amounted to \$89,215. The heavy reduction in profits was due to labour troubles and scarcity of raw materials, but the outlook is satisfactory as the railways are so short of rolling stock that it will be many years before the deficiency is supplied. The balance carried forward after making all necessary payments amounts to \$1,210,983.

* * *

The report of the Laurentide Company reflects, as was expected, the prosperous position of the industry. For the six months the company's earnings amounted to over 2½ millions, which is only some \$389,000 less than the earnings for the whole previous twelve months. The earnings represent over 30 per cent. on the old capitalisation as compared with 19 per cent. for the previous year. Large additions to the plant are in progress, and with the steadily increasing prices of paper and pulp, there seems every reason to anticipate that the next six months will show even more spectacular profits than the last. The assets of the company appear on the balance-sheet at \$35,087,014.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$15,000,000
(£3,082,192)

RESERVE FUND
\$15,000,000
£3,082,192

Head Office: TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.

Sir JOHN AIRD, Vice-President and General Manager.

H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager

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Banking and Finance.

A Critical Month.

Possibly before the current issue of *Canada* is in the hands of its readers, we may have emerged from the period of uncertainty and restraint which has been the natural corollary of the coal strike menace. The very knowledge that the strike notices had been suspended for a week was accepted as an omen of peace, and had a marked effect upon sentiment in financial circles. Whilst the month just ended has been shadowed by the unsettled industrial situation, markets, on the whole, withstood quite an array of adverse developments with comparative equanimity. There can be no doubt that this is largely due to the continuance of the emergency regulations imposed in the early days of the war, for in France, where pre-war conditions obtain, the market is particularly sensitive to such developments as those we have recently experienced in this country. Had there been an unwieldy speculative account open on the London Stock Exchange, it is certain that we should have witnessed a very heavy break in prices. As it is, markets have held very well, and a few good features developed in one of the gloomiest months experienced since the blackest days of the war. As to the future, it is difficult to speak. Financial, political and labour conditions are all deterrent factors, and sentiment has been chilled by the prominence given to indications that the trade of the country is threatened with a serious reaction, whilst latterly fears of a further advance in the bank rate have been prevalent. Given industrial peace and a settlement of the principal political problems which at present await solution, we should witness a return of confidence amongst the manufacturers and the trading community generally, and substantial progress made in that return to normal conditions which has been so seriously hindered by the course of events since the termination of the catastrophic conflict which undermined the world's financial and economic foundations and has left us a legacy of crushing debt. Only the united efforts of the nation will enable it to emerge triumphant from the ordeal through which it is now passing, and the present crisis will afford an acid test of the ability of the leaders of labour to appreciate the dangers to our well-being as a nation, which are obvious to every unbiassed student of political economy.

Nearing the Nadir?

If an article on present-day investment tendencies, a contemporary sapiently girding at the spirit of adventure which, ignoring the principles of sound finance, seeks in semi-speculative channels to secure the profit which will compensate for the heavy demands of income tax. With the writer's arguments we are in complete accord, and especially his hint that the great majority of investors do not appreciate the remarkable opportunities offered at the present moment of investing capital in comparatively long-dated securities on terms which would, a decade ago, have seemed impossible, and a decade or so hence will be considered with amazement by the younger generation. How long the period of transition in the financial world will last it is impossible to say. At the present time the rate for money seems stereotyped, and it would be unwise to look for any immediate improvement. Indeed, as we write, there are ominous rumours that a further advance in the Bank rate is imminent, and that, if the change does not come at once, it cannot be long deferred. But, whilst the post-demands of Europe for capital must militate against any material decline in its value, the possibility of a trade reaction must not be overlooked, for any falling-off in trade requirements would be immediately reflected in Lombard Street and produce a marked change in the present abnormally high investment standard. Whilst, therefore, it is impossible to say that the index figure of representative gilt-edged securities has yet reached the nadir, it may be reasonably assumed that we are approximately within reach of that level.

Canadian Oil Developments.

Recent advices indicate that the exploration for oil in Western Canada is to be pushed ahead vigorously. In Canada we have frequently dealt with the oil potentialities of the Dominion, but hitherto development work has been restricted. Dr. D. B. Dowling, of the Canadian Geological Survey Department, is the authority for a statement that extensive explorations for oil in the Canadian West will be undertaken next year by the Whitehall Oil Co., an English corporation, which has at its head Lord Cowdray. It is stated also that the Department has lent a number of its experts to the company, and that they are now making extensive surveys of the foothill area of Western Alberta, as far as the extreme north, with the object of locating tests for the group in question. Whilst we are not able to confirm the statement, it is said in this connection that our own Admiralty is interested in this project. According to a reliable authority, the Whitehall Oil Company expects to have a large

quantity of drilling machinery and equipment available by next spring, when it is hoped to commence actual drilling operations.

An Active Drilling Programme.

So far Canada has produced only a very small quantity of the oil it needs for its own requirements. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1920, it imported in all 511,897,000 gallons from the United States, and it is, in fact, the largest importer of crude oil from the Republic. So far as actual oil development in the Dominion is concerned, the most serious efforts have been initiated by the Imperial Oil Co., the subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, which has under lease, it is stated on reliable authority, about 125,000 acres in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the North-West Territories, and has, we understand, already spent something like a round million dollars in drilling operations. It is stated that the New Jersey subsidiary is now drilling seven wells in Southern Alberta, and that tests are being made in other sections. Attracted by the indications in the area referred to, oil operators have been arriving in large numbers to secure leases, and it is reported that British interests have already obtained important concessions. So far, however, the first serious attempts to develop the territory referred to have been undertaken by the Imperial Oil Company, and its further progress will be watched with keen interest.

Canada and the Brussels Conference.

The Conference which is now sitting at Brussels, whilst it may not yield all the results anticipated from such an epoch-making assembly, will, at all events, in the words of a special correspondent attending its sittings, "serve the useful purpose of bringing the official financial experts of all nations into personal contact," and thus enable them to exchange views as to the best means of dealing with what is aptly described as the "sick position of Europe." One of the surprising developments of the Conference has been the lamentations of the neutral countries, who have endeavoured to show that the wealth which accrued to them as a result of the war has, by the irony of later events, proved their undoing. So far as the Dominion is concerned, a comprehensive statement presented to the Conference by the Canadian Commission, of which the Hon. Hugh Guthrie is the head, indicates very conclusively the remarkable manner in which Canada has recovered from a war in which it took such a prominent part. It is shown that the net debt of the Dominion has reached the stupendous total of approximately two billion dollars. But the Government have adopted a policy of "no more borrowing," and it is hoped that the revenue from taxation during the current year will not only meet ordinary requirements, but provide a substantial surplus for debt reduction. The trade statistics furnished eloquently demonstrate that Canada's foreign trade has reached an enormous amount, and that the balance is favourable to the Dominion. Canada has also established substantial credits with the Allied nations, and, on the whole, "the Canadian outlook is most promising."

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH FIRMS.

Opportunities in the City of Quebec.

The Industrial Commissioner for the City of Quebec states that there are openings there for the establishment of the following industries by British firms:—

A foundry for ornamental ironwork.—At present over 80 per cent. of this class of material used in the city and the surrounding district comes from Montreal and Ontario.

An asbestos factory.—The Province of Quebec produces 90 per cent. of the world's supply of asbestos, but does not possess a good factory. In 1919 159,689 tons were mined, of which 134,478 tons were exported, 122,132 tons going to the United States and 10,500 tons to Great Britain. Thus only about 25,000 tons were manufactured in Canada. The whole of the asbestos imported to the United States came from Canada, and of that at least 15,000 tons were shipped to Great Britain.

A paint factory.—At present there is none in the Quebec district. There is raw material available.

A glass factory.—There is a practically inexhaustible supply of first-class sand for this industry about 175 miles from the City of Quebec, and lime at Ste. Hyacinthe.

Motor truck industry, especially tractors.—This mode of transportation is being developed in the Province. The Department of Agriculture has promised farmers that if they want to buy tractors the Government will see that the interest is guaranteed on the cost, so as to facilitate payment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Names and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

"SUBSCRIBER."—The preferred dividend is payable October 1, but the dividend on the common stock was paid on September 15.

D. S. B. (Dundee).—For information as to increased pensions, refer to the "Canadian Letter" in our issue of July 10. These increases are in force as from July 1.

G. S.—We should not advise the exchange you suggest. Intrinsically, the shares you hold are sounder than the others, though they are less active in the market.

L. C. P.—There is an estate duty levied in Ontario, and money or stocks lying at a Toronto bank in your name would presumably be liable to duty in the event of your death.

X. Y. Z.—There is no activity in real estate at Calgary at present, and lots in the outskirts are hardly likely to find purchasers when inside property is so dull. You might write to a real estate firm and ask them to advise you in regard to your lot, and to sell if opportunity arises.

T. J. W. (Chelsea).—(1) The chairman of the Civil Service Commission at Ottawa is the Hon. W. J. Roche, and the other members are Messrs. Michel G. La Rochelle and Clarence Jameson; the secretary is Mr. W. Foran. (2) We have no further news in regard to the adjustment of exchange.

E. V. K.—We now have a reply from our local correspondent to your enquiry, and from his report we should advise you to let the lots go, rather than continue to pay taxes. The vendors of these so-called "building lots" were prosecuted for fraudulent misrepresentation a few years ago.

"TRONN."—None of our reference books gives the name of this company, nor do we recollect ever hearing of it before. The share certificate no doubt states where the company is incorporated, and you might enquire of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in that Province.

S. T. B. (Bournemouth).—The North-West Territories of Canada, which are not included in any of the organised Provinces, have an area of 1,242,224 square miles of land and water, and the Yukon Territory 207,076 square miles. The North-West Territories comprise all British territories and possessions in North America, and all islands adjacent thereto, not within any of the nine organised Provinces or the Yukon. They are administered from Ottawa, Mr. W. W. Cory, C.M.G., being the Commissioner, while the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is stipendiary magistrate for the area. The capital of the Yukon Territory is Dawson City, and its government is in charge of Mr. C. D. Macaulay, assisted by a territorial Council elected every three years.

— * * —

Dominion of Canada 34 Per Cent. Stock.—The Treasury have decided to exercise the option, under Clause 3 of Scheme B for Regulation of Foreign Exchanges, of returning a part of the Dominion of Canada 34 per cent. registered stock, 1930-50, as on January 1, 1921, from which date the additional allowances will cease. The stock to be returned is that represented by Treasury Certificates bearing Nos. 42,937 and under (or registered No. 51,057 and under). Notice will be sent to each individual concerned.

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Friday, October 8. — *Metagama.

Wednesday, October 13. — *Victorian.

Friday, October 15. — *Corican.

Wednesday, October 20. — *Empress of France.

* Three-class steamers, and to Quebec only.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Tuesday, October 5. — Pretorian.

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Tuesday, October 19. — Scotian.

Wednesday, November 24. — Corsican.

Southampton to Montreal.

Friday, October 29. — Scandinavian.

Wednesday, November 3. — Grampian.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, October 9. — Carmania.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, October 2. — Aquitania.

Saturday, October 16. — Mauretania.

London via Cherbourg to Halifax.

Wednesday, October 6. — Caronia.

Tuesday, October 12. — Saxonian.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Saturday, October 9. — Carmania.

Saturday, November 6. — Carmania.

Saturday, December 4. — Carmania.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, October 6. — Adriatic.

Thursday, October 7. — Kroonland.

Thursday, October 14. — Lapland.

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, October 20. — Celtic.

Wednesday, November 3. — Baltic.

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, October 7. — Kroonland.

Thursday, October 14. — Lapland.

Thursday, October 21. — Finland.

Thursday, October 28. — Zealand.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, October 2. — Megantic.

Thursday, October 14. — Canada.

American Line.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, October 2. — New York.

Saturday, October 9. — St. Paul.

Saturday, October 16. — Philadelphia.

Manchester Lines.

Manchester to Montreal.

Thursday, October 7. — Manchester Bridge.

Saturday, October 16. — Manchester Hero.

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, October 14. — Manchester Shipper.

The direct letter, parcel and newspaper mails from Canada are due by the *Corican* and *Canada* on Monday, and by the *Victorian* on Thursday next. Letters via New York are due by the *Carmania* to-day, by the *Lapland* and *St. Paul* on Monday, and by the *Mauretania* on Wednesday next.

The sailings for the winter months to St. John or Halifax instead of to Quebec or Montreal will commence with the departure of the C.P.O.S. *Melita* from Liverpool to St. John on Wednesday, November 24, and the *Corican* from London via Havre on November 24.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 1s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

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Mr. G. D. Wachts, of Rotterdam, President of the Rotterdam-Canada Mortgage Co., has been visiting Winnipeg and Calgary with a view to arranging the amalgamation of that company with the Netherlands Trans-Atlantic Mortgage Co. The joint capitalisation is \$10,000,000, the bulk of which is invested in farms and city property throughout the Western Provinces.

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For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

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H. R. Poussette, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o H.M. Trade Commission, 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

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L. D. Wilgus, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Athenee Palace Hotel, Bucharest. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350. Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

J. Vernon McKenzie, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

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B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

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C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbeget, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian company manufacturing patented expansion screw shields, screw anchors, and similar specialities, wish to arrange for the sale of their goods in the United Kingdom.

A correspondent in Nova Scotia, who has 1,000,000 tons of barytes to offer for export, wishes to be placed in touch with United Kingdom importers.

A Montreal company express a desire to be placed in correspondence with buyers of pulpwood for export.

A firm of importers in Santiago de Chile report a large opening for Canadian newspaper, and wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers who can furnish regular shipments.

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade among importers and wholesale merchants in Oversea markets, has extensive connections among English, Overseas and foreign buyers, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions, which are far more numerous in many lines of trade than the enquiries from Canadian firms seeking overseas agents. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Overseas representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence, "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

CANADIAN PARCEL MAIL FOR FRANCE.

The direct exchange of parcel mails between Canada and France, which was interrupted during the war owing to the lack of a regular direct steamship service, has now been resumed.

The service from France to Canada will be performed by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, sailing direct to Havre. The first direct despatch will be made by the s.s. *Scotian*, scheduled to sail from Montreal on October 24.

The postage rates for the direct service are lower than for the service *via* England, but the despatch is less frequent, the choice of route being left to the sender.

THE CROP ESTIMATES. Highly Satisfactory Figures.

As stated in last week's *Canada*, the preliminary crop estimate issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the following figures for the whole of Canada:—Wheat, 299,998,000 bushels, as against 153,260,400 bushels last year; oats, 556,719,000 bushels, as against 394,357,000 bushels last year; barley, 54,257,000 bushels, as against 56,389,400 bushels last year; rye, 12,915,000 bushels, as against 10,207,400 last year; flaxseed, 11,090,000 bushels, as against 5,472,300 bushels last year.

The first reports made by crop correspondents on the average yields per acre of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed show that for the whole of Canada the yields per acre are: Spring wheat, 16½ bushels, as compared with 9½ bushels last year and 16½ bushels, the decennial average for the period 1910-19; oats, 35½ bushels, compared with 20½ bushels last year and 33½ bushels the ten year average; barley, 25½ bushels, compared with 21½ bushels last year and 25½ bushels the ten-year average; rye, 17½ bushels, compared with 13½ bushels last year and 16 bushels the ten-year average; flaxseed, 9½ bushels, compared with 5 bushels last year and 9.40 bushels the ten-year average.

The Prairie Provinces.

The following is the preliminary estimate of total production in the three Prairie Provinces, the corresponding totals for 1919 being given within brackets: Wheat, 250,157,000 bushels (165,544,300); oats, 359,289,000 bushels (235,580,000); barley, 47,762,000 bushels (36,682,400); rye, 9,820,000 bushels (7,262,400); and flaxseed, 10,817,000 bushels (5,232,300).

By Provinces the estimated yields are:—

Manitoba.

Wheat, 40,305,000 bushels (40,975,300); oats, 61,328,000 bushels (57,698,000); barley, 19,895,000 bushels (17,149,400); rye, 4,349,000 bushels (4,998,400); flaxseed, 605,000 bushels (520,300).

Saskatchewan.

Wheat, 135,808,000 bushels (89,994,000); oats, 173,003,000 bushels (112,157,000); barley, 11,640,000 bushels (8,971,000); rye, 5,535,000 bushels (2,000,000); flaxseed, 9,288,000 bushels (4,490,000).

Alberta.

Wheat, 82,972,000 bushels (34,575,000); oats, 124,958,000 bushels (65,725,000); barley, 12,227,000 bushels (10,562,000); rye, 1,936,000 bushels (1,473,000); flaxseed, 924,000 bushels (222,000).

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

The total external trade of the Dominion for the past five months reached a total value of \$1,063,000,000, against \$861,023,335 in 1919. Exports were \$454,390,487, against \$474,448,689, and imports \$597,890,603, against \$366,254,398.

Canadian imports during August were worth \$124,318,000, exports amounting to \$114,000,000. Wood pulp and paper lead in the list of products exported during August, the total shipments being worth approximately \$32,000,000, an increase of \$11,000,000 on the figures for August, 1919.

A month ago 610,000 lbs. of wool had been shipped from Saskatchewan by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., against 550,000 lbs. last year. The Manitoba shipments were 325,000 lbs.—about the same as last year.

Mr. Albert Lund, director resident in London of Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., of Walkerville, Ont., is to sail by the s.s. *Aquitania* to-day (Saturday), to attend the annual board meeting, and expects to be back in England about the end of November.

Mr. J. M. Davidson, Secretary of the Publicity and Convention Bureau of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, has been appointed representative for Canada on the Research Committee of the Community Advertising Department of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.
High Commissioner's Office—13, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PRESTON, K.C.M.G., Secretary, Mrs. W. L. GUTHRIE. (Telephone: Victoria 333.)
Emigration Office—Superintendent of Immigration, LIGUT, Col. J. O'NEILL SMITH, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 225.)

Province of British Columbia.
Agent-General—Mrs. P. C. WARD, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.
Agent-General—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 899.)

Province of Ontario.
Agent-General—MR. GEORGE C. CHAMBERLAIN, L.L.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.
Agent-General—LIEUT.-COL. P. PRADIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.
High Commissioner—The Hon. Sir EDGAR B. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

B
Beattie, Lillie A., Guelph—194, Queen's Gate, Billings, Capt. and Mrs. E., London, Ont.—150, Loughton Road, S.W.9.
Blackadar, C. H., Ottawa—36, Hook Road, Epsom, Brown, S. C., Montreal—37, Bedford Road.

C
Carron, Mrs. J. T., Vancouver—c/o Union Bank of Canada.
Challenger, N. E. (M.D.), Montreal—Pathological Department, Sheffield University.
Coats, R. H., and Mrs., Ottawa—Grosvenor Hotel.
Creery, Sub-Lt. W. D. (R.C.N.), Vancouver—c/o Dr. J. T. Creery, Ballycastle, Antrim.
Curtis, Wm. C., Toronto—60, Dingwall Gardens, Golders Green.
Curry, Hon. N., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

D
Dodwell, E. C., Halifax—Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street.
Dunneault, Rev. Emile, Nicolet—24, Upper Bedford Place.
Duval, L. M., and Mrs., St. John's, P.Q.—75, Courtfield Gardens, Gloucester Road.

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E
Eaton, A. W., Vancouver—37, Hazelwood Lane, N.13.
Elliot, Miss Ida A., Toronto—41, Queen's Gate Gardens.

F
Forest, J. H. A., Montreal—Grafton Hotel.
Foules, F. B., Quebec—Bedford Hotel, Russell Square.

G
Gagnon, Rev. Cyrille, Quebec—24, Upper Bedford Place.
Graham, R. E., Montreal—22, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road.
Gilbey, W. E., St. Hyacinthe—18, Linthorpe Road, Stamford Hill.
Graves, A. G., Calgary—24, Bovingdon Road, Fulham.

H
Hart, Lt. F. E. (R.C.N.), Halifax—H.M.S. Undaunted.
Harvey, Alan B., Edmonton—Balliol College, Oxford.

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H
Hishop, Walter M., Montreal—Jules Hotel, Ferny Street.
Howley, R. A. (R.N.)—c/o Messrs. Holt & Co., Charing Cross.

J
Johnson, A. L., and Miss, New Westminster—49, Fernbank Road, Bristol.

K
Kenny, Major A. B., Mrs., and Miss M. A., Ottawa—Downham Hall, Brandon, Suffolk.
Koop, P. G., Summerland—141, Ashley Gardens, N.W.

L
Le Hale, E., Sherbrooke—Brasillon, Hants.
Mackie, Mr. Mitchell, Ont.—15, Murrayfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

M
McCrae, Gordon H., Montreal—Brook Green Road, W.6.
McMichael, Walter, Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.
McWhinney, Mrs. W. J., and Miss, Toronto—Hyde Park Gate Hotel.

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M
Malkin, Mrs. H. W., and the Misses, Vancouver—c/o Union Bank of Canada.
Melancon, C., Ottawa—Crichton Hotel, Great Russell Street.

N
Michener, D. R., Red Deer, Alta.—Hertford College, Oxford.
Moss, Major T., and Mrs., Toronto—Queen Anne's Mansions.

N
Nelles, Lt. Percy W. (R.C.N.), Ottawa—Royal Naval College, Greenwich.
Nesbitt, G. B., Toronto—194, Queen's Gate.
Nichol, Mrs. W. C., and Miss M., Vancouver—c/o Bank of Montreal.

P
Pasmore, Mrs. Martyn, Hamilton—23, Glebe Place, Chelsea.
Pressmy, Lt. A. (R.C.N.), Duncan—35, St. Charles Square, Baywater.

R
Rand, A. E., Vancouver—c/o Bank of Montreal.
Reid, Hon. J. D., Mrs., and the Misses, Ottawa—Queen Anne's Mansions.

S
Stead, Robt. J. C., Ottawa—Hotel Victoria.
Stern, Charles R., Vancouver—School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

T
Thompson, Robt. G., Stirling, Ont.—11, Bedford Place.

W
Wheatley, E., Carlos, Alta.—4, Percival Terrace, Brighton.
Whitton, Bruce, Montreal—331, Croxted Road, Herne Hill.
Wilkinson, J. T., Vancouver—Strand Palace Hotel.
Willcocks, E. M., Vancouver—Holly Bush Hotel, N.
Wright, H. E., Calgary—Melbourne House, 21-23, Bedford Place.

A RECORD SALMON PACK.

It is estimated that this year's salmon pack will bring the canners about \$12,000,000, the largest sum ever realised from any salmon pack in the history of the industry. The sixty-two canneries operating on the Pacific Coast are now planning to close down for the season. It is stated (says a Montreal correspondent) that they have already sold the estimated pack of 450,000 cases of sockeye at a total price of \$7,000,000, and that the cheaper grades will bring another \$5,000,000.

C.P.R. IN HOLLAND.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces that as from October 1 Mr. J. Springtree is appointed agent of the company for Holland, with offices at 42, Coalingel, Rotterdam (entrance, 3a, Van Neststraat). Mr. G. L. Boer, who has been acting agent, will resume his former position as agent for the Department of Colonisation and Development.

THE "K" BOOTS.

The famous boot emporium of Baldwin Smith, 233a, Regent Street, London, is now exhibiting one of the finest collections of boots and shoes to be found in Great Britain. Canadians are specially invited to pay the establishment a visit. Evening dress boots and shoes Mr. Smith can supply at a price that will compare favourably with that of any boot maker in the world.

The head of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in London (103, Oxford Street, W.1) is Major C. G. Arthur—not Austin—as stated by a printer's error in our issue of September 18.

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ANIMAL EXPORTS.

The Canadian export trade in animals and animal produce during the first four months of the present fiscal year shows a favourable trade balance amounting to \$29,071,148, representing 80 per cent. of the total trade value of agriculture. The export trade, however, shows a reduction in value of approximately 50 per cent. when compared with the exports of the same period of 1919. Export figures for the first four months of the present fiscal year were: \$56,445,119, against \$90,328,285 for the corresponding period of last year. Imports in 1920 totalled \$27,373,971, against \$27,799,712. The trade balance in Canada's favour in 1920 was \$29,071,148, against \$62,528,573 for the corresponding four months of 1919.

Agriculture, including all classes of agricultural and vegetable produce and animal

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produce, has a favourable trade balance of \$33,512,027. This balance is, however, less by about \$114,000,000 than that of the period of 1919. The figures are: Four months, 1919, exports, \$236,805,924; imports, \$89,345,345; trade balance, \$147,460,579. For 1920: Exports, \$165,959,239; imports, \$132,447,212; trade balance, \$33,512,027.

CANADA'S TRADE.

Reducing the Adverse Balance.

The steady contraction in the adverse trade balance has been marked by records in the past four months (says a Montreal cable to the *Morning Post*). The excess of imports over exports, which stood at \$36,000,000 in May, was reduced to \$28,000,000 in June, \$22,250,000 in July, and approximately \$12,000,000 in August.

Figures for last month, just issued, show that the improvement was not made at the

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Fancy Articles of Every Description.

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expense of decreased imports, but was due to the heavier exports just about equalling last year's level. Imports were 50 per cent. higher than in August of last year.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce notify that the transfer books of the Province of Manitoba Four per cent. Registered Stock, 1950, will be closed from the 11th to the 30th October inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants, payable November 1, 1920.



Canadians Touring

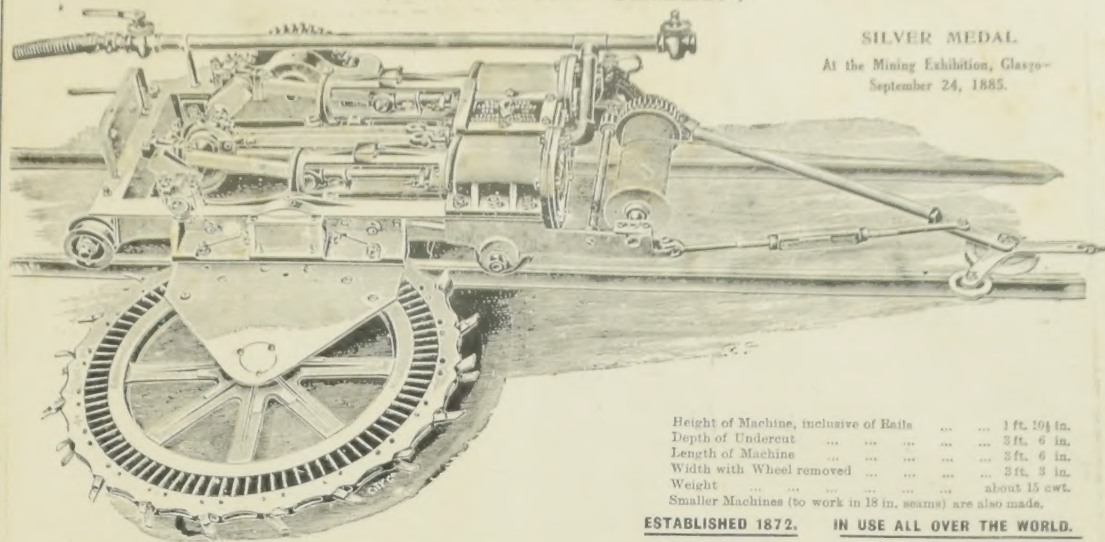
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Height of Machine, inclusive of Rails	1 ft. 10 1/2 in.
Depth of Undercut	3 ft. 6 in.
Length of Machine	3 ft. 6 in.
Width with Wheel removed	3 ft. 3 in.
Weight	about 15 cwt.

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**SUPERINTENDENT of EMIGRATION for CANADA, 11, 12, 13,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1,**

or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52, Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107, Hope Street, Glasgow; 116, Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19, Victoria Street, Belfast; 44, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310, High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.



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